



CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WILMINGTON, DE

The Nemours Building
1007 North Orange St.
P.O. Box 2207
Wilmington, DE 19899
TEL: (302) 658 9141
FAX: (302) 658 5614
WEB: www.cblh.com

R. ERIC HUTZ

TEL (302) 658 9141
FAX (302) 658 5614
EMAIL ehutz@cblh.com
REPLY To Wilmington Office

April 12, 2007

HAND DELIVERED

Clerk of the Court
U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware
844 North King Street
Room 4209, Lock Box 18
Wilmington, DE 19801

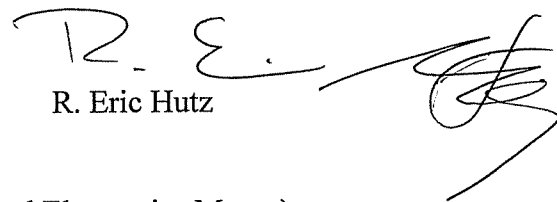
**Re: Sun Optics, Inc. v. FGX International, Inc.
(C.A. No. 07-137 (SLR))**

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the instructions from your office, enclosed is an amended motion for leave to file a first amended complaint. The purpose of this amended motion is to correct an error in Exhibit B to the Proposed First Amended Complaint and the marked version of the same. The Exhibit as filed inadvertently included a copy of Exhibit C to the two versions of the proposed First Amended Complaint.

The undersigned apologizes for any confusion caused by this error.

Very truly yours,


R. Eric Hutz

REH/evs

cc: Donald J. Detweiler, Esquire (By Hand and Electronics Means)
Chad E. Nydegger, Esquire (By Electronics Means)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SUN OPTICS, INC., a Utah Corporation,)	
	)	Civil Action No. 1:07cv137-SLR
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED MOTION
	)	FOR LEAVE TO FILE A
FGX International, Inc., a Delaware	)	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
Corporation,)	
)	
Defendant.	)	Oral Argument May 18, 2007 9:00 a.m.
)	
	)	Filed April 12, 2007

Sun Optics, Inc. ("Sun Optics") hereby moves the Court, pursuant to Rule 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for leave of this Court to file its First Amended Complaint, which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. A marked version of the First Amended Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit B as required by D. Del. LR 15.1.

Specifically, Sun Optics moves the Court for an order granting leave to file an amended complaint to (1) add a claim for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,188,739 against defendant FGX International, Inc. ("Foster Grant"), and (2) to clarify a typographical error in the prayer for relief.

This motion is based on facts that the amendments will not prejudice Foster Grant, will not delay the case, and are required for justice. These facts and supporting argument are more particularly set forth in the supporting memorandum filed contemporaneously herewith.

Therefore, Sun Optics respectfully requests that this Court enter an Order granting Sun Optics leave to file its First Amended Complaint.

A Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of this Motion and a proposed Order are filed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP

/s/ R. Eric Hutz

R. Eric Hutz (#2702)
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Sun Optics, Inc.

Date: April 12, 2007

EXHIBIT A

R. ERIC HUTZ (#2702)
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ
Attorneys for Plaintiff
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141

LARRY R. LAYCOCK (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
CHAD E. NYDEGGER (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
WORKMAN NYDEGGER
1000 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone: (801) 533-9800

Attorneys for Plaintiff
SUN OPTICS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SUN OPTICS, INC. a Utah Corporation,
Plaintiff,

v.

FGX INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware
Corporation,
Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:07-cv-00137-SLR

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Filed April 5, 2007

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Sun Optics, Inc. ("Sun Optics") complains against Defendant FGX International, Inc. ("Foster Grant") and for a cause of action alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Sun Optics is a Utah corporation having a principal place of business at 1785 South 4490 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104 and does business in this judicial district.

2. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at 500 George Washington Highway, Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917.

3. This is a civil action brought by Sun Optics for patent infringement committed by defendant Foster Grant and arising under the patent laws of the United States, more specifically, under Title 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285. Jurisdiction of this court is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. Upon information and belief, defendant Foster Grant has transacted business, contracted to supply goods or services and has otherwise purposely availed itself of the privileges and benefits of the laws of the state of Delaware, including, but not limited to, the offer for sale of infringing products within the state of Delaware, and therefore is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 10 Del. C. § 3104.

5. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) and 1391.

BACKGROUND

6. Sun Optics designs and sells innovative reading glasses, reading glass cases, and displays for merchandising reading glasses. Foster Grant is a direct competitor of Sun Optics, and also sells reading glasses and reading glass cases.

7. Sun Optics has created an entire merchandising program, called the Clear Tube program, based on certain designs of innovative reading glass cases and displays that allow consumers to view the glasses inside the cases. Two such innovative designs of reading glass cases are the subject of U.S. Patent Nos. D525,427 and D527,180 (the “427 patent” and “180 patent” respectively). Sun Optics’s innovative merchandising system is the subject of U.S. Patent No. 7,188,739 (the “739 patent”).

8. Sun Optics’s Clear Tube program has been extremely successful. Indeed, Sun Optics marketed the Clear Tube program to the national chain of Rite Aid stores, which was a Foster Grant customer at the time. Apparently impressed by the Clear Tube program, Rite Aid took

approximately 25% of the shelf space it had previously granted to Foster Grant, and awarded that space to Sun Optics.

9. In approximately the later part of 2006, Foster Grant launched a new line of reading glasses sold in reading glass cases identical to the designs claimed in the '427 and '180 patents in all material respects. Foster Grant markets this new line of reading glasses and cases by placing them in displays wherein the cases are maintained in a substantially vertical position as claimed in the '739 patent.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '427 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT**

10. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint into the First Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

11. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. D525,427. A true and correct copy of the '427 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. The '427 patent is directed to an ornamental design for a reading glass case.

13. The '427 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

14. Foster Grant has sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claim of the '427 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '427 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Sun Reader." Pictures of the products offered for sale by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '427 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit B.

15. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '427 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in acts of

infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '427 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

16. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

17. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '427 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '180 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT**

18. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-17 of this Complaint into the Second Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

19. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. D527,180. A true and correct copy of the '180 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

20. The '180 patent is directed to an ornamental design for a reading glass case.

21. The '180 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

22. Foster Grant has sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claim of the '180 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '180 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Comfort Flex." Pictures of the products offered by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '180 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit D.

23. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '180 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in acts of

infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '180 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

24. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

25. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '180 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '739 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT**

26. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-25 of this Complaint into the Third Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

27. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,188,739. A true and correct copy of the '739 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

28. The '739 patent is directed to methods and apparatuses for eyeglass cases and displays.

29. The '739 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

30. Foster Grant has sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claims of the '739 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '739 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Comfort Flex" marketed in displays that maintain the eyeglasses in a substantially vertical position. Pictures of the products offered by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '739 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit F.

31. Foster Grant has contributed to and/or induced infringement of the claims of the '739 patent by third parties by supplying, or causing to be supplied, reading glasses, reading glass cases, and/or displays for displaying reading glasses in reading glass cases, the combination of which infringe the claims of the '739 patent.

32. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '739 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in acts of infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '739 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

33. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

34. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '739 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Sun Optics prays for judgment against Foster Grant as follows:

A. For judgment holding defendant Foster Grant liable for infringement of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;

B. For an award of damages adequate to compensate Sun Optics for the infringement of the '427, '180 and '739 patents by Foster Grant, including treble damages, costs and all other categories of damages allowed by 35 U.S.C. § 284;

C. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining defendant Foster Grant, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all other persons in active concert or participation with them as follows:

(i) from using, manufacturing, offering to sell or selling any products falling within the scope of the claim of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;

- (ii) from importing any product into the United States which falls within the scope of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;
- (iii) from actively inducing others to infringe any of the claims of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;
- (iv) from engaging in acts constituting contributory infringement of any of the claims of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;
- (v) from all other acts of infringement of any of the claims of the '427, '180 and '739 patents;

D. That this be declared an exceptional case and that Sun Optics be awarded its attorney fees against defendant Foster Grant pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

G. For such further relief as this Court deems Sun Optics may be entitled to in law and in equity.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Sun Optics hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues in this action so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ, LLP

/s/ R. Eric Hutz
R. Eric Hutz (#2702)
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141
ehutz@cblh.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Sun Optics, Inc.

Dated: April 5, 2007

Address of Plaintiff:
1785 South 4490 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

EXHIBIT A



US00D525427S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US D525,427 S**
Raile (45) **Date of Patent:** **** Jul. 25, 2006**

(54) **EYEGLASS CASE**(75) **Inventor:** **Bruce Raile**, Park City, UT (US)(73) **Assignee:** **Sun Optics, Inc.**, Salt Lake City, UT (US)(*) **Notice:** This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.(**) **Term:** **14 Years**(21) **Appl. No.:** **29/205,824**(22) **Filed:** **May 20, 2004**(51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **03-01**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **D3/265; D3/263**(58) **Field of Classification Search** **D3/263, D3/265, 268; 206/5, 6, 203.5; 351/63; 220/326**
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

246,460 A * 8/1881 Chase 206/6
1,092,156 A 4/1914 Mathis
2,606,708 A 8/1952 Irvan
2,713,947 A 7/1955 Foster
2,735,597 A 2/1956 Treleven
2,747,760 A 5/1956 Jacobson
2,809,786 A * 10/1957 Anderson 220/326
2,816,666 A 12/1957 Nadel
RE24,571 E 11/1958 Nadel
2,936,897 A 5/1960 Bloch
2,966,271 A 12/1960 Nadel
3,333,709 A 8/1967 Leblanc et al.
D208,469 S 9/1967 Parker
3,357,568 A 12/1967 Leblanc et al.
3,593,856 A 7/1971 Zander
3,817,392 A 6/1974 Bloch
3,857,482 A 12/1974 Shelton
3,866,800 A 2/1975 Schmitt
4,000,810 A 1/1977 Leblanc
4,204,602 A 5/1980 Dunchock
D267,992 S 2/1983 Shelton
D275,160 S 8/1984 Shelton

D275,161 S 8/1984 Shelton
4,572,366 A 2/1986 Carson
4,614,272 A 9/1986 Shelton et al.
D286,462 S * 11/1986 Sender et al. D3/265
4,715,575 A 12/1987 Kameron
4,733,775 A 3/1988 Fireman
4,744,461 A 5/1988 Lapham
5,141,117 A 8/1992 Olsen et al.
D339,913 S * 10/1993 Reed D3/265
5,423,419 A 6/1995 Wentz et al.
5,501,321 A 3/1996 Liu
D369,466 S 5/1996 Jannard et al.
5,568,872 A 10/1996 Hinnant, Sr.
D400,009 S * 10/1998 Conway D3/265
5,899,371 A * 5/1999 Weliver 224/245
5,929,967 A 7/1999 Conner

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 3815889 11/1989

Primary Examiner—Celia A. Murphy(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Workman-Nydegger(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for an eyeglass case, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an eyeglass case showing my new design;

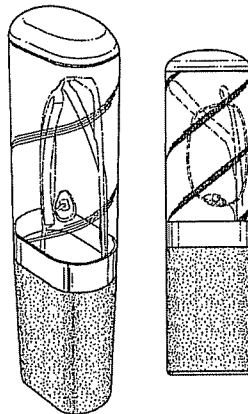
FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1, with the back elevational view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a right side elevational view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1, with the left side being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of an eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1.

The broken lines are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets

US D525,427 S

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino		6,273,246 B1 *	8/2001	Marciano	206/301
D422,139 S *	4/2000	Meikle	D3/268	D454,686 S *	3/2002	McCormack	D3/265
D425,299 S *	5/2000	Charbonneau	D3/265	6,382,407 B1 *	5/2002	Chao	206/5
6,102,541 A *	8/2000	Kuo	351/63	6,415,915 B1	7/2002	Grossman	
D432,784 S *	10/2000	Conway	D3/203.5	D467,421 S *	12/2002	Chao	D3/265
D432,786 S *	10/2000	Rogers	D3/265	6,491,158 B1 *	12/2002	Chen	206/5
D434,560 S *	12/2000	Chao	D3/265	6,626,287 B1	9/2003	Watson	
D436,434 S *	1/2001	Conway	D3/203.5	D483,944 S *	12/2003	Conner	D3/265
D436,725 S *	1/2001	Rogers	D3/265	6,789,664 B1	9/2004	Chao	
6,170,651 B1 *	1/2001	Taormina	206/5	6,851,552 B1 *	2/2005	Chao	206/5
D437,112 S *	2/2001	Toffoli	D3/219	6,929,116 B1 *	8/2005	Chao et al.	206/5
6,206,217 B1 *	3/2001	Chiang	220/8	2002/0157968 A1 *	10/2002	Chen	206/5
D439,738 S *	4/2001	McCormack	D3/265	2003/0111361 A1	6/2003	Fischer et al.	
D441,953 S *	5/2001	Ben Moshe	D3/265	2005/0155872 A1 *	7/2005	Cheng	206/6
D446,389 S *	8/2001	Zhou	D3/265				

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Jul. 25, 2006

Sheet 1 of 2

US D525,427 S

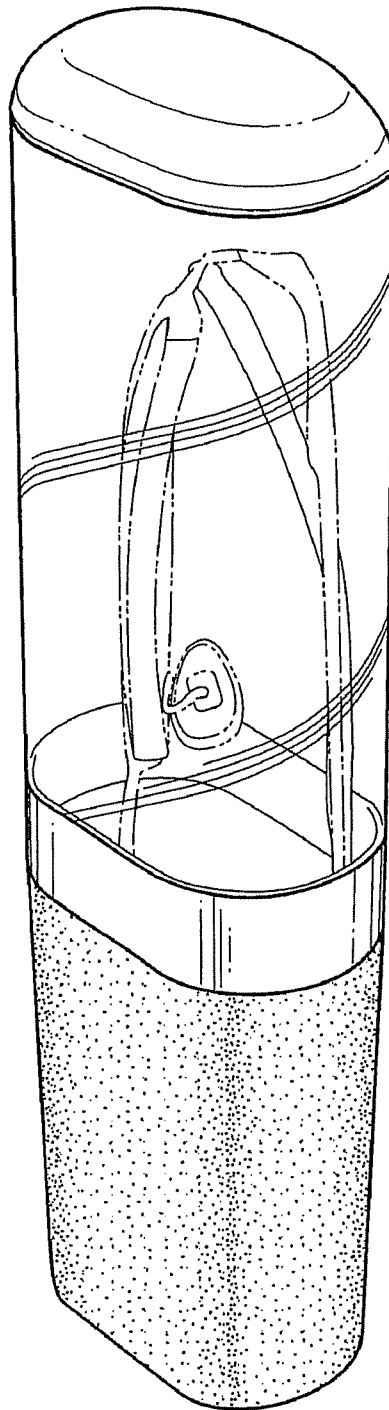


Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Jul. 25, 2006

Sheet 2 of 2

US D525,427 S

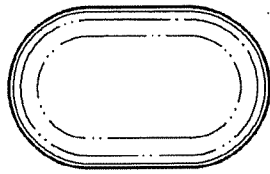


Fig. 4

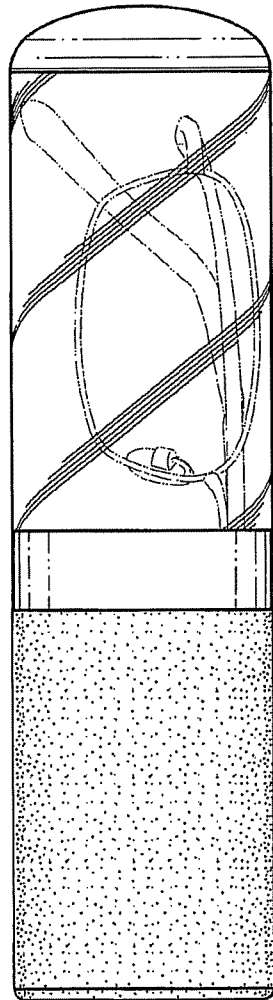


Fig. 2

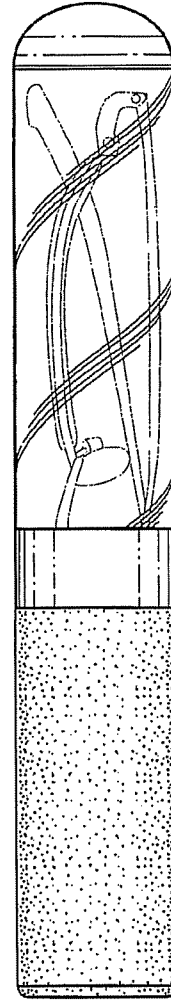


Fig. 3

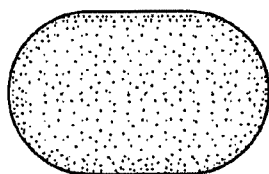


Fig. 5

EXHIBIT B

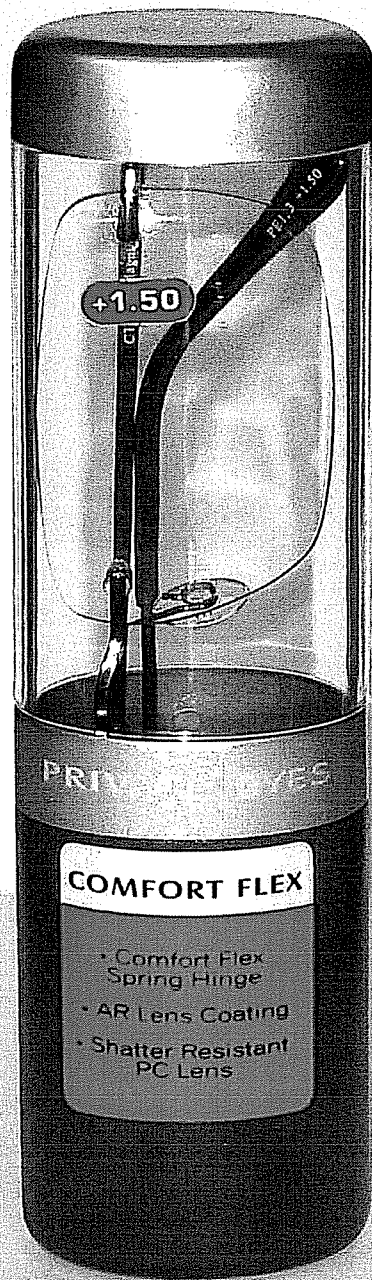


EXHIBIT C



US00D527180S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US D527,180 S**
Raile (45) **Date of Patent:** **** *Aug. 29, 2006**

(54) **EYEGLASS CASE**(75) **Inventor:** **Bruce Raile, Park City, UT (US)**(73) **Assignee:** **Sun Optics, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT (US)**(*) **Notice:** This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.(**) **Term:** **14 Years**(21) **Appl. No.:** **29/221,502**(22) **Filed:** **Jan. 17, 2005****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 29/205,824, filed on May 20, 2004.

(51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **03-01**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **D3/265; D3/263**(58) **Field of Classification Search** **D3/263, D3/265, 268; 206/5, 6, 203.5; 351/63; 220/326**
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

246,460 A * 8/1881 Chase 206/6
 1,092,156 A 4/1914 Mathis
 2,606,708 A 8/1952 Irvan
 2,713,947 A 7/1955 Foster
 2,735,597 A 2/1956 Treleven
 2,747,760 A 5/1956 Jacobson
 2,809,766 A * 10/1957 Anderson 220/326
 2,816,666 A 12/1957 Nadel
 RE24,571 E 11/1958 Nadel
 2,936,897 A 5/1960 Bloch
 2,966,271 A 12/1960 Nadel
 3,333,709 A 8/1967 Leblanc et al.
 D208,469 S 9/1967 Parker
 3,357,568 A 12/1967 Leblanc et al.
 3,593,856 A 7/1971 Zander
 3,817,392 A 6/1974 Bloch
 3,857,482 A 12/1974 Shelton

3,866,800 A 2/1975 Schmitt
 4,000,810 A 1/1977 Leblanc
 4,204,602 A 5/1980 Dunchock
 D267,992 S 2/1983 Shelton
 D275,160 S 8/1984 Shelton
 D275,161 S 8/1984 Shelton
 4,572,366 A 2/1986 Carson
 4,614,272 A 9/1986 Shelton et al.
 D286,462 S * 11/1986 Sender et al. D3/265
 4,715,575 A 12/1987 Kameroner
 4,733,775 A 3/1988 Fireman
 4,744,461 A 5/1988 Lapham
 5,141,117 A 8/1992 Olsen et al.
 D339,913 S * 10/1993 Reed D3/265
 5,423,419 A 6/1995 Wentz et al.
 5,501,321 A 3/1996 Liu

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 3815889 11/1989

Primary Examiner—Celia A. Murphy(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Workman-Nydegger(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for an eyeglass case, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an eyeglass case showing my new design;

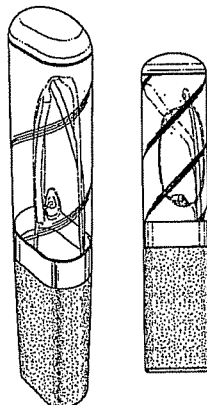
FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1, with the back elevational view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a right side elevational view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1, with the left side view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1.

The broken lines are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets

US D527,180 S

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D369,466 S	5/1996	Jannard et al.				
5,568,872 A	10/1996	Hinnant, Sr.				
D400,009 S	* 10/1998	Conway	.....	D3/265		
5,899,371 A	* 5/1999	Weliver	.....	224/245		
5,929,967 A	7/1999	Conner				
5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino				
D422,139 S	* 4/2000	Meikle	.....	D3/268		
D425,299 S	* 5/2000	Charbonneau	.....	D3/265		
6,102,541 A	* 8/2000	Kuo	.....	351/63		
D432,784 S	* 10/2000	Conway	.....	D3/203.5		
D432,786 S	* 10/2000	Rogers	.....	D3/265		
D434,560 S	* 12/2000	Chao	.....	D3/265		
D436,434 S	* 1/2001	Conway	.....	D3/203.5		
D436,725 S	* 1/2001	Rogers	.....	D3/265		
6,170,651 B1	* 1/2001	Taormina	.....	206/5		
D437,112 S	* 2/2001	Toffoli	.....	D3/219		
6,206,217 B1	* 3/2001	Chiang	.....	220/8		
D439,738 S	* 4/2001	McCormack	.....	D3/265		
D441,953 S	* 5/2001	Ben Moshe	.....	D3/265		
D446,389 S	* 8/2001	Zhou	.....	D3/265		
6,273,246 B1	* 8/2001	Marciano	.....	206/301		
D454,686 S	* 3/2002	McCormack	.....	D3/265		
6,382,407 B1	* 5/2002	Chao	.....	206/5		
6,415,915 B1	7/2002	Grossman				
D467,421 S	* 12/2002	Chao	.....	D3/265		
6,491,158 B1	* 12/2002	Chen	.....	206/5		
6,626,287 B1	9/2003	Watson				
D483,944 S	* 12/2003	Conner	.....	D3/265		
6,789,664 B1	9/2004	Chao				
6,851,552 B1	* 2/2005	Chao	.....	206/5		
6,929,116 B1	* 8/2005	Chao et al.	.....	206/5		
2002/0157968 A1	* 10/2002	Chen	.....	206/5		
2003/0111361 A1	6/2003	Fischer et al.				
2005/0155872 A1	* 7/2005	Cheng	.....	206/6		

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Aug. 29, 2006

Sheet 1 of 2

US D527,180 S

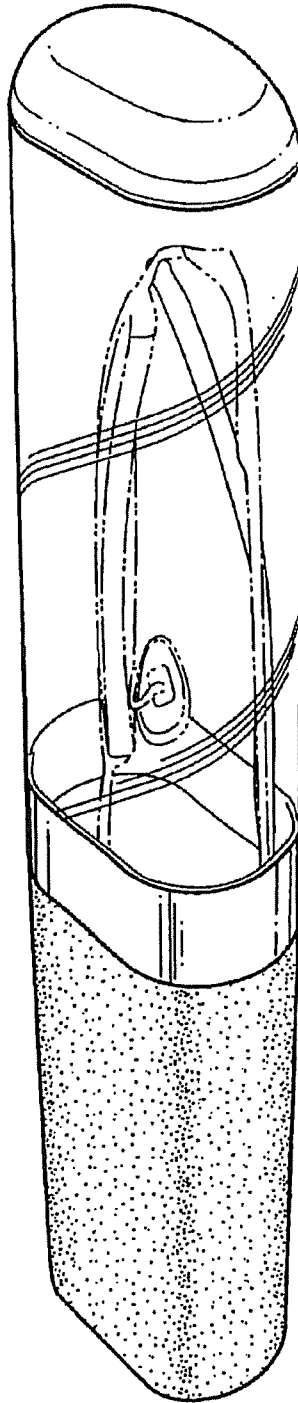


Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Aug. 29, 2006

Sheet 2 of 2

US D527,180 S

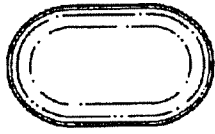


Fig. 4

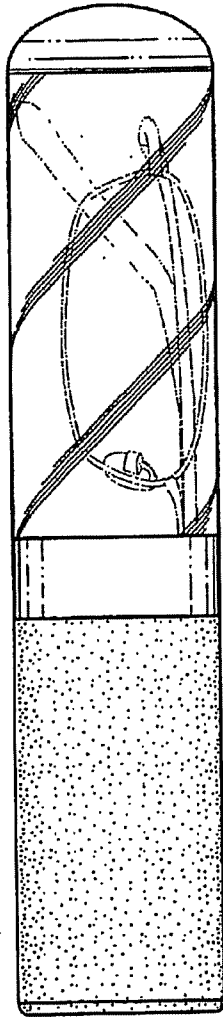


Fig. 2

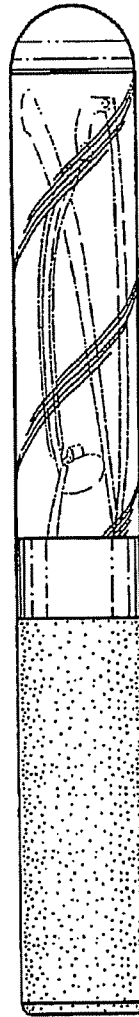


Fig. 3

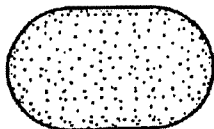


Fig. 5

EXHIBIT D



EXHIBIT E



US007188739B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Raile

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,188,739 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 13, 2007**

(54) **EYEWEAR CASE AND DISPLAY METHOD**

(75) Inventor: **Bruce Raile**, Park City, UT (US)

(73) Assignee: **Sun Optics, Inc.**, Salt Lake City, UT (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/360,264**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 6, 2003**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/433,724, filed on Dec. 13, 2002.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47F 7/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **211/85.1**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **211/85.1;**
248/902; 206/5, 6

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

246,460 A	8/1881	Chase et al.
1,092,156 A	4/1914	Mathis
2,606,708 A	8/1952	Irvan
2,713,947 A	7/1955	Foster
2,735,597 A	2/1956	Treleven
2,747,760 A *	5/1956	Jacobson 220/475
2,809,766 A	10/1957	Anderson
2,816,666 A	12/1957	Nadel
RE24,571 E	11/1958	Nadel
2,936,897 A	5/1960	Bloch
2,966,271 A	12/1960	Nadel
3,333,709 A	8/1967	Leblanc et al.
D208,469 S	9/1967	Parker

3,357,568 A	12/1967	Leblanc et al.
3,593,856 A	7/1971	Zander
3,817,392 A *	6/1974	Bloch 211/85.1
3,857,482 A	12/1974	Shelton
3,866,800 A	2/1975	Schmitt
4,000,810 A	1/1977	Leblanc
4,204,602 A	5/1980	Dunchock
D267,992 S	2/1983	Shelton
D275,160 S	8/1984	Shelton
D275,161 S	8/1984	Shelton
4,572,366 A	2/1986	Carson
4,614,272 A	9/1986	Shelton et al.
D286,462 S	11/1986	Sender et al.
4,715,575 A	12/1987	Kamerer

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Pocket Clip & Tube Readers, Insight Eyeworks, circa Oct. 2001, 2 pages.

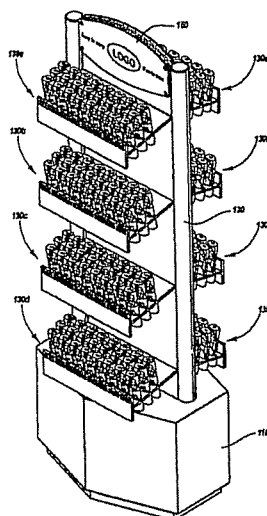
Primary Examiner—Sarah Puroi

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Workman Nydegger

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatuses for an eyeglass case and display are provided. According to one aspect of the present invention, an eyeglass case permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses is provided. In one embodiment, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. According to another embodiment, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. According to another aspect of the present a method of and apparatus of displaying eyeglasses that includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses.

11 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



US 7,188,739 B1

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,733,775 A *	3/1988	Fireman	206/5	6,170,651 B1	1/2001	Taormina	
4,744,461 A *	5/1988	Lapham	206/5	D437,112 S	2/2001	Toffoli	
5,141,117 A	8/1992	Olsen et al.		6,206,217 B1	3/2001	Chiang	
D339,913 S	10/1993	Reed		D439,738 S	4/2001	McCormack	
5,423,419 A *	6/1995	Wentz et al.	206/6	D441,953 S	5/2001	Ben Moshe	
5,501,321 A	3/1996	Liu		D446,389 S	8/2001	Zhou	
D369,466 S	5/1996	Jannard et al.		6,273,246 B1	8/2001	Marciano	
5,568,872 A *	10/1996	Hinnant, Sr.	211/85.1	D454,686 S	3/2002	McCormack	
D400,009 S	10/1998	Conway		6,382,407 B1	5/2002	Chao	
5,899,371 A	5/1999	Weliver		6,415,915 B1 *	7/2002	Grossman	206/6
5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino		D467,421 S	12/2002	Chao	
D422,139 S	4/2000	Meikle		6,491,158 B2	12/2002	Chen	
D425,299 S	5/2000	Charbonneau		6,626,287 B1 *	9/2003	Watson	206/6
6,102,541 A	8/2000	Kuo		D483,944 S	12/2003	Conner	
D432,784 S	10/2000	Conway		6,851,552 B1	2/2005	Chao	
D432,786 S	10/2000	Rogers		6,929,116 B2 *	8/2005	Chao et al.	206/5
D434,560 S	12/2000	Chao		2002/0157968 A1	10/2002	Chen	
D436,434 S	1/2001	Conway		2003/0111361 A1	6/2003	Fischer et al.	
D436,725 S	1/2001	Rogers		2005/0155872 A1	7/2005	Cheng	

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 1 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

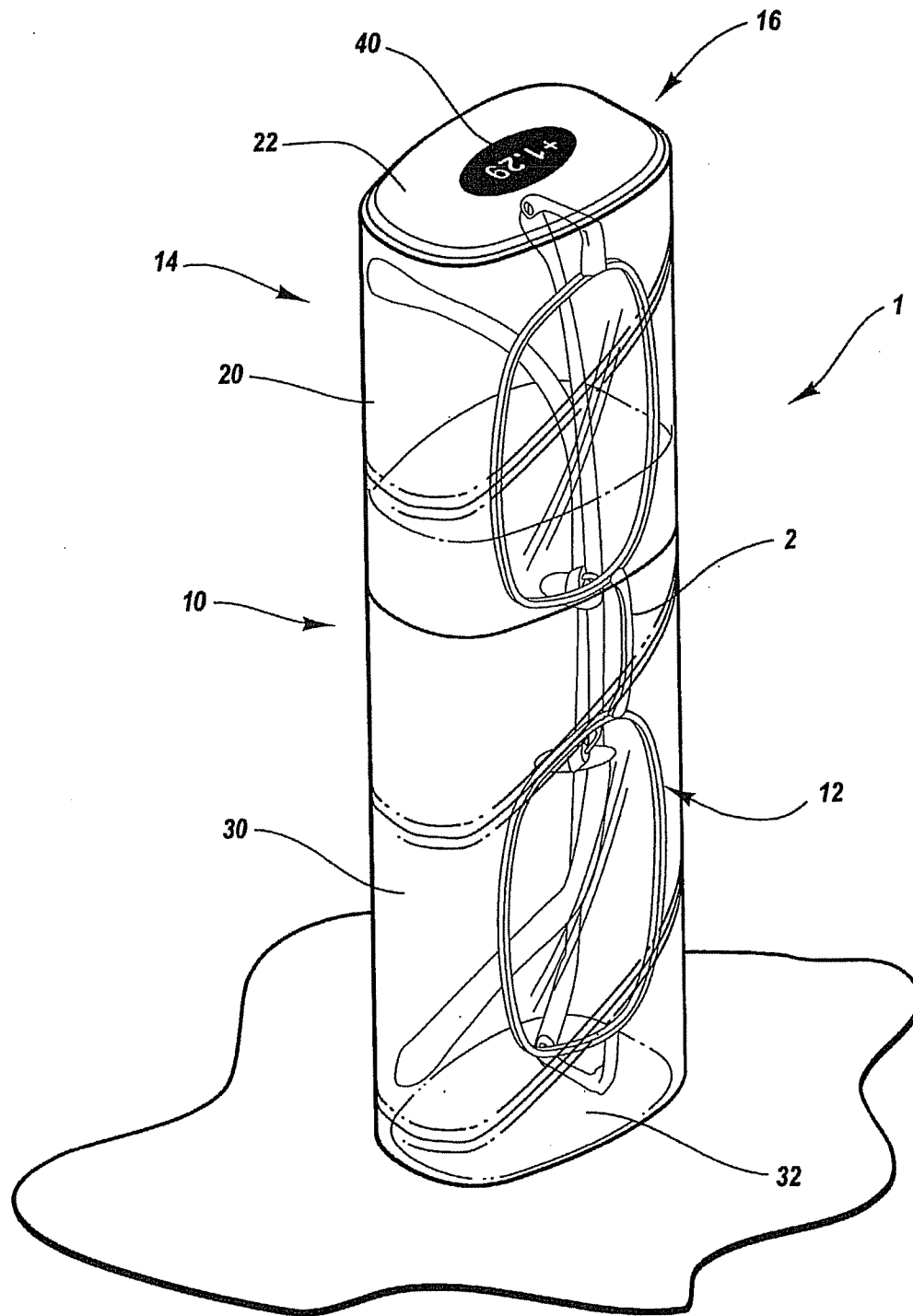


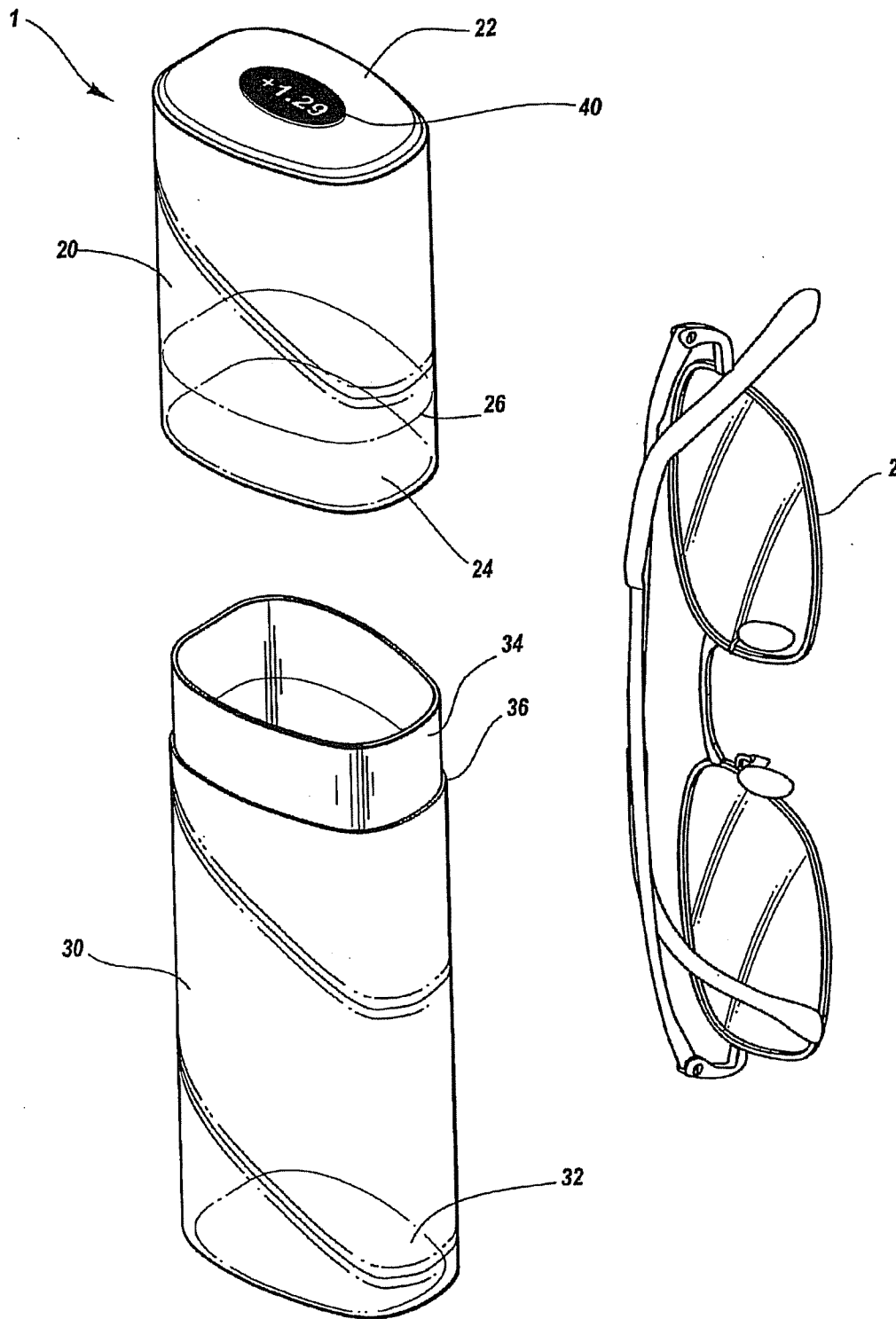
Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 2 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1



U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 3 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

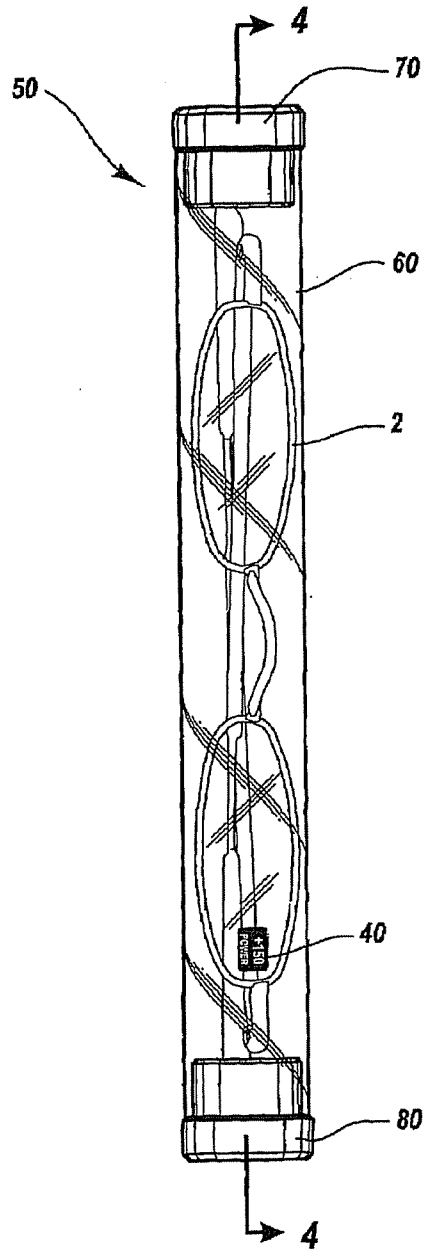


Fig. 3

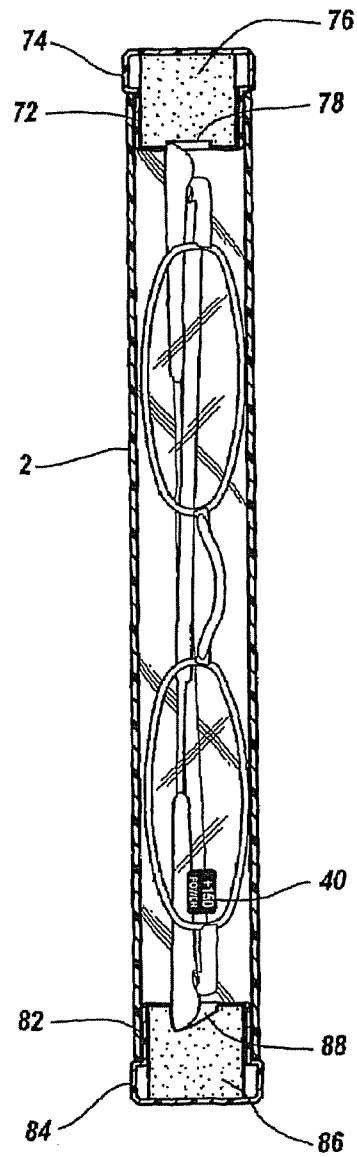


Fig. 4

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 4 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

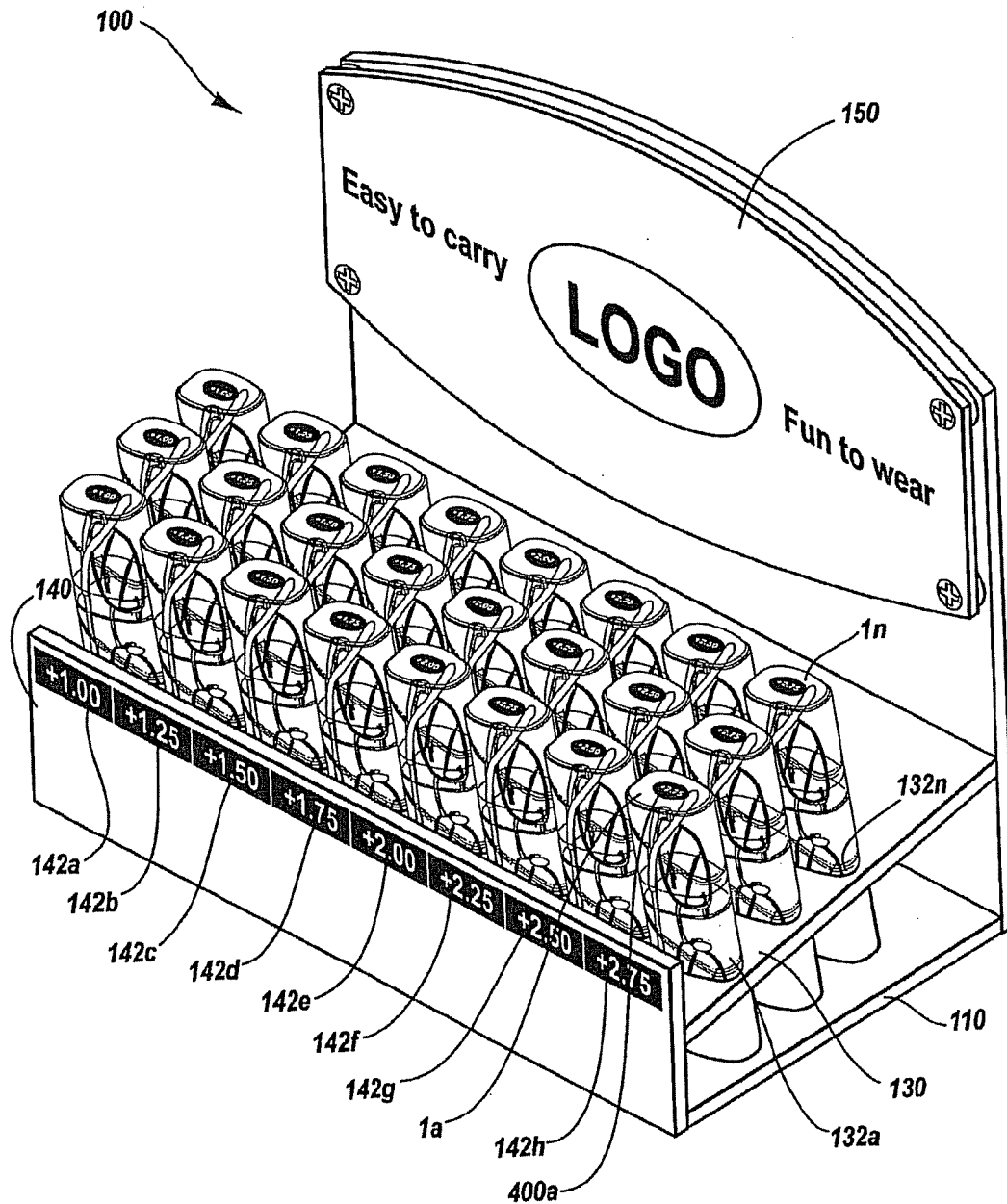


Fig. 5

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 5 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

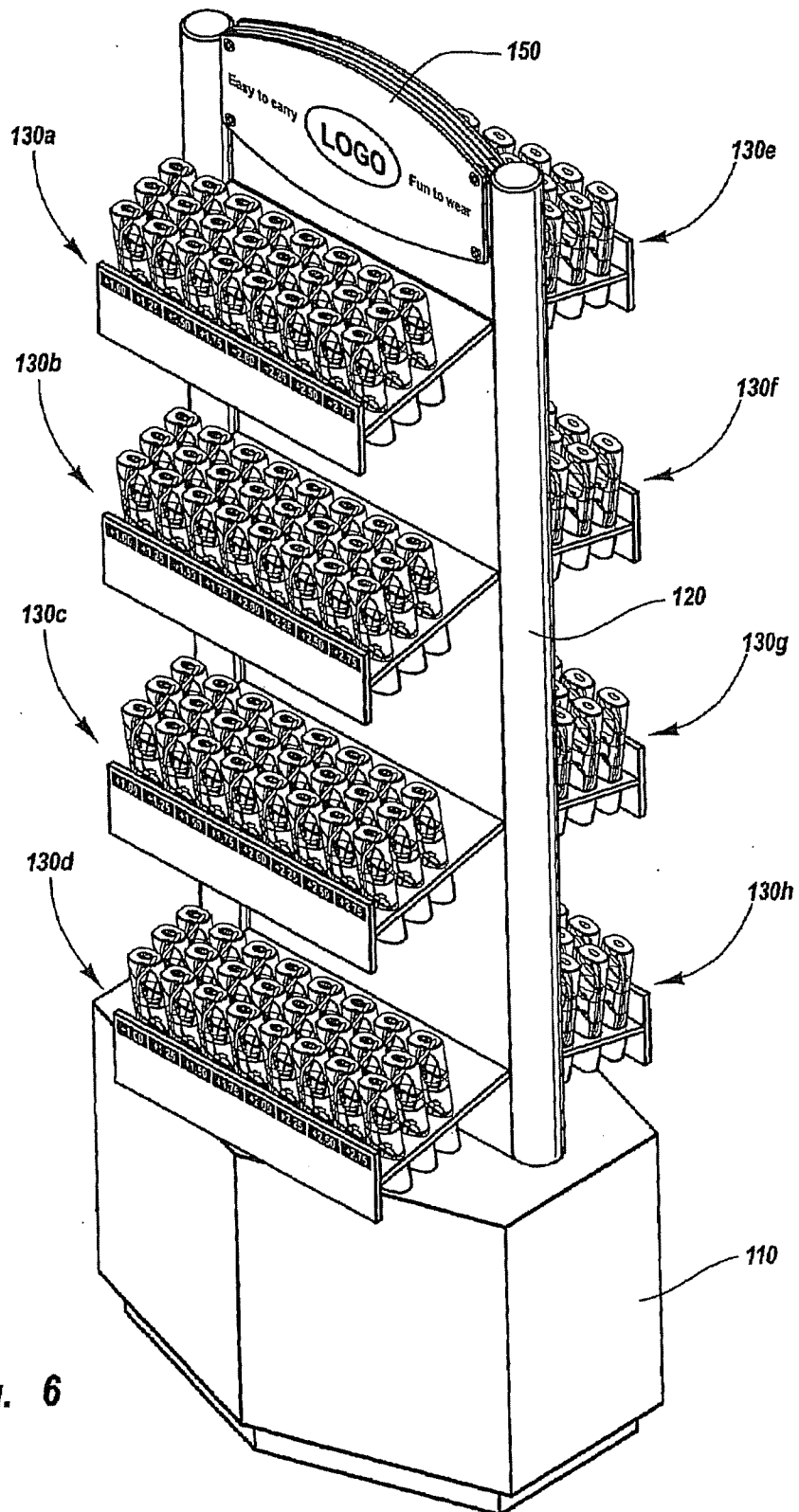


Fig. 6

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 6 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

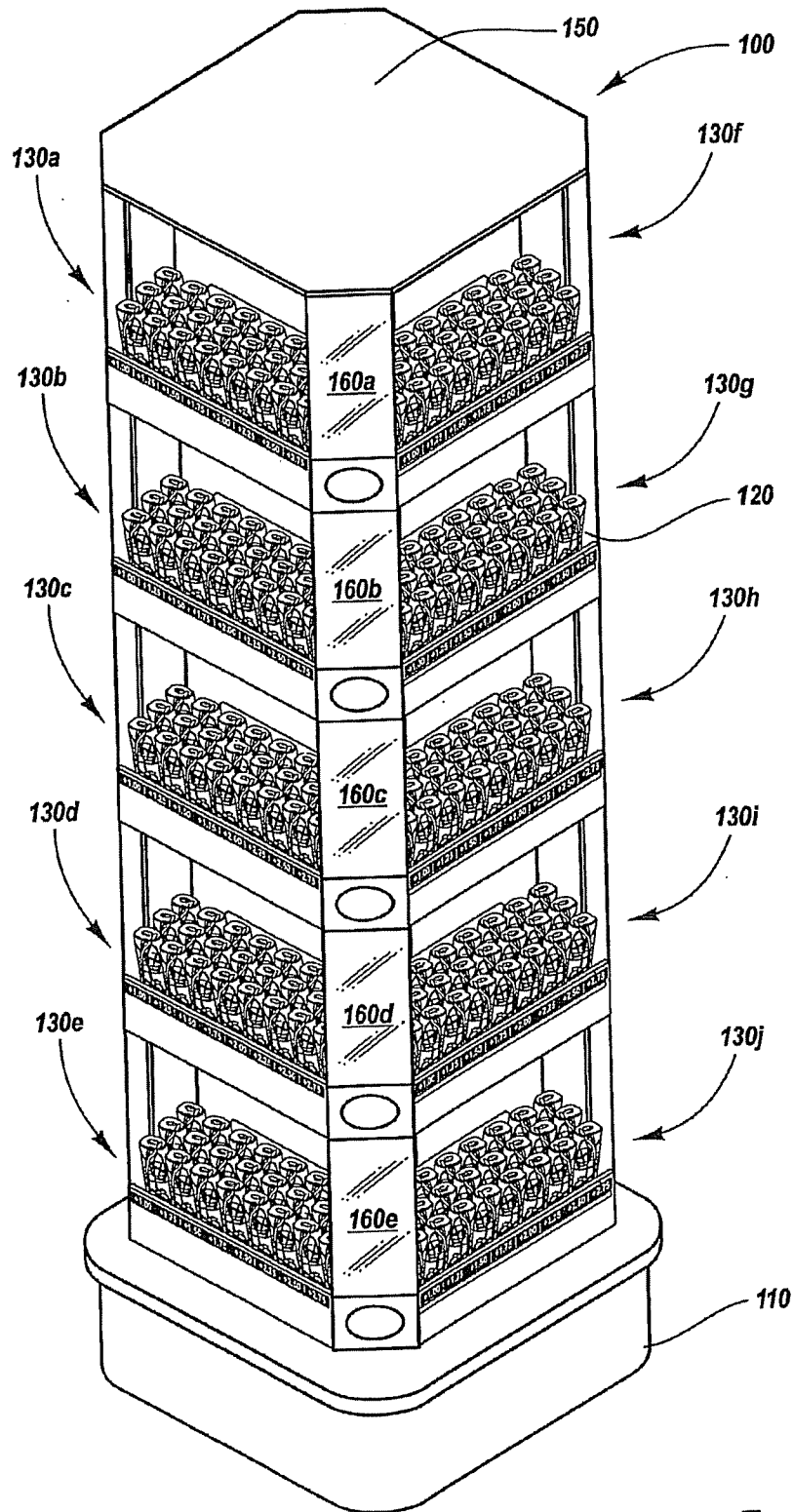


Fig. 7

US 7,188,739 B1

1

EYEWEAR CASE AND DISPLAY METHOD**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This is a utility application of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/433,724 entitled "Eyewear Case and Display Methods" filed Dec. 13, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. The Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to eyeglass cases and displays. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays.

2. The Relevant Technology

Eyeglass cases and point of sale displays have been used for many years to protect eyeglasses and to display eyeglasses to prospective buyers. The configuration of eyeglasses makes them difficult to display. Eyeglasses positioned on a flat surface can quickly become disorganized, damaged, or intertwined with frames of adjacent eyeglasses.

Eyeglass displays facilitate display of eyeglasses by presenting frames in a more organized and efficient manner. However, the configurations of typical displays have many deficiencies. The configuration of typical displays makes it difficult to remove and replace eyeglasses without dropping the eyeglasses or disturbing or damaging adjacent eyeglasses. Where the display can be rotated, eyeglasses can slip from the display and fall to the floor during movement of the display. Additionally, eyeglass displays can be expensive to manufacture and are often configured to display a limited number of eyeglasses on a large display.

Eyeglass cases are adapted to provide protection for eyeglasses. One drawback of typical eyeglass cases is that they are often opaque and prevent viewing of the frames without removing the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case. In many instances, the eyeglasses are removed from the eyeglass cases for display on point of sale displays. This increases the likelihood of damage to the eyeglass frames and lenses. Additionally, the cases are often discarded or misplaced resulting in inefficiencies due to wasted eyeglass cases, mismatched eyeglass cases and frames, or lost time spent locating the proper cases for the eyeglasses. Where an eyeglass case is used which is not matched to the eyeglasses, the chance of damaging or losing, the eyeglasses increases.

Some eyeglass cases have been developed to permit a consumer to be able to see part of the eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the case. Such eyeglass cases allow the eyeglasses to remain positioned in the eyeglass cases during display of the eyeglasses. However, such eyeglass cases suffer from several deficiencies. Eyeglass cases that have been developed to allow a consumer to view a portion of the eyeglasses typically are difficult to open, are tailored for a particular display type, and/or do not allow a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. Such eyeglass cases are typically disposable in nature and are of little usefulness once the eyeglasses have been purchased.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays. An eyeglass case is provided according to one aspect of the present invention. The eyeglass case is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the

2

eyeglasses. According to one aspect of the present invention, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. In one embodiment, the eyeglass cases can be transparent, semi-transparent, or translucent to allow a consumer to view the color, style, and other aspects of the eyeglass frames. In another embodiment, the eyeglass case is reusable.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. By permitting the eyeglass cases to be rested on its end, the eyeglasses can be displayed in a vertical manner. This allows a large number of eyeglasses to be positioned adjacent one another in a small amount of display space. By permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses, the eyeglass case allows the consumer to browse a large number of eyeglasses without having to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass cases. This improves the ease and efficiency of browsing eyeglasses.

The present invention also provides a display and method for displaying eyeglasses. According to one aspect of the present invention, the display includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. In one embodiment, the display member includes a plurality of openings that are configured to receive an end of an eyeglass case such that each eyeglass case can be displayed in a vertical manner. In an alternative embodiment, the display member comprises a horizontally positioned shelf or tray that is configured to accommodate a plurality of vertically positioned eyeglass cases.

The combination of the display and the eyeglass case facilitates simple and efficient browsing of the eyeglasses. Additionally, the combination helps the eyeglasses stay neat and clean thus maintaining the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. For example, the eyeglass cases allow a consumer to quickly identify the color, eyeglass frame style, and lens color of eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case. The configuration of the display allows a consumer to view a large number of eyeglass cases simultaneously without needing to move or reposition the eyeglass cases. Once a desired pair of eyeglasses is identified, the display permits the consumer to remove and replace the eyeglass case in which the eyeglasses are enclosed without disturbing adjacent eyeglass cases. Additionally, the configuration of the display allows the consumer to return the eyeglass case to the display without affecting the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. The configuration further allows a user to rotate the eyeglass display without throwing the eyeglasses to the floor.

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To further clarify the above and other advantages and features of the present invention, a more particular description of the invention will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is appreciated that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope. The invention will be

US 7,188,739 B1

3

described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of an eyeglass case according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of an eyeglass case illustrating a mechanism for coupling the first end of the eyeglass case to the second end of the eyeglass case.

FIG. 3 shows a front view of an eyeglass case according to another aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an eyeglass case illustrating the construction of the eyeglass case according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a perspective view of a display for displaying eyeglasses on a shelf or table top according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates a perspective view of a display for use on a show room floor according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a perspective view of a display according to one aspect of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays. According to one aspect of the present invention, an eyeglass case is provided which is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses. In one embodiment, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. According to another embodiment, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. In this manner, the eyeglass case can be displayed in a vertical manner. This allows a consumer to view at least a portion of a large number of eyeglasses without having to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case.

According to another aspect of the present invention a display and method for displaying eyeglass is provided. According to one aspect of the present invention, the display includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the combination of the display and the eyeglass case facilitates simple and efficient browsing of the eyeglasses. Additionally, the combination maintains an organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. For example, the configuration of the display allows a consumer to view a large number of eyeglasses simultaneously without needing to move or reposition the eyeglass cases. Once a desired pair of eyeglasses is identified, the display permits the consumer to remove and replace the eyeglass case without disturbing adjacent eyeglass cases. Additionally, the configuration of the display allows the consumer to return the eyeglass case to the display without affecting the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses.

With reference now to FIG. 1, there is shown an eyeglass case 1 and a pair of eyeglasses 2 positioned therein. Eyeglass case 1 provides a protective covering to eyeglasses 2 while allowing a consumer to observe part or all of the eyeglasses. In the illustrated embodiment, eyeglass case 1 comprises a body 10. Body 10 is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses. Body 10 permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of eyeglasses 2. While eyeglass case 1 is described with

4

reference to eyeglasses 2, it will be appreciated that eyeglasses 2 are representative of a variety of types and configurations of eyewear including but not limited to reading glasses, sunglasses, and computer glasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 is substantially transparent allowing a consumer to observe the color and frame style of eyeglasses positioned in the eyeglass case 1. In alternative embodiment, the body is translucent and permits a consumer to detect the color and/or outline of the eyeglasses positioned therein. In yet another embodiment, the eyeglass case includes a first translucent or transparent portion and a second opaque portion. The transparent or translucent portion permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 includes a first side surface 12, a second side surface 14, and a third side surface 16. First and second side surfaces 12, 14 are wider than third side surface 16. The width of first and second side surfaces 12, 14 roughly corresponds with the width of the eyeglasses from the top of the lens to the tips of the temple cover when the eyeglasses are in a folded position. The width of third side surface 16 roughly corresponds with the width of the folded eyeglasses at the thickest point from the back of the temples to the front of the lenses. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on first side surface 12, the front of the eyeglass lenses are facing downwards. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on second side surface 14 the front of the eyeglass lenses are facing upwards. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on third side surface 16 the eyeglass lenses are positioned in the same manner as when worn by a consumer.

In one embodiment, the three-side configuration of body 10 provides a tailored enclosure for accommodating the folded eyeglass frames. Typically, folded eyeglasses are widest at or near the top of the eyeglasses where the temples are folded behind the lenses. The eyeglasses are narrowest at the bottom portion of the eyeglasses where the temple tips touch the frame at the bottom of the lenses. The portion of the eyeglass case corresponding with the third side surface 16 accommodates the wider top of the eyeglasses. The narrower portion of the eyeglass case opposite the third side surface 16 accommodates the narrower bottom of the eyeglasses. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the configuration of body 10 is not limited to the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. A variety of types and configurations of body 10 can be provided. For example, in one embodiment body 10 has a two-sided configuration. In another embodiment, body has a rectangular or any shape permitting the eyeglasses to be displayed on its side. In an alternative embodiment, body 10 does not provide a tailored enclosure for the eyeglass frames.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 comprises a first component 20 and a second component 30. First component 20 is configured to enclose the right side of eyeglasses 2. Second component 30 is configured to enclose the left side of eyeglasses 2. To form body 10, first component 20 and second component 30 are coupled to one another. In the illustrated embodiment, the three side surface configuration of body 10 provides an orientation for correct coupling of first component 20 to second component 30.

In the illustrated embodiment, first component 20 includes an end 22 while second component 30 includes an end 32. End 22 and end 32 comprise the top and bottom surfaces of eyeglass case 1. End 22 and/or end 32 provide a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end and displayed in a vertical manner. By permitting eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner, a

US 7,188,739 B1

5

plurality of eyeglass cases can be positioned so as to allow a consumer to view the eyeglasses in an efficient and organized manner.

In the illustrated embodiment, there is also shown indicia 40 situated on end 22 of first component 20. In the illustrated embodiment, indicia 40 provides an indication of the characteristics of the eyeglasses and other information related to the eyeglasses contained therein. For example, in the illustrated embodiment indicia 40 specifies the magnification power of the eyeglass lenses. In alternative embodiments, the indicia can include, but is not limited to, eyeglass style, price, UPC code, SKU number, picture of eyeglass style, style number, and/or care information. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that a variety of types and configurations of eyeglass cases can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment, body 10 has a rectangular configuration with four side surfaces. In an alternative embodiment, one of the first or second ends is weighted to maintain the eyeglass case in a vertical display position.

With reference now to FIG. 2, there is shown a perspective view of eyeglass case 1 illustrating a mechanism for coupling first component 20 to second component 30. First component 20 is shown separated from second component 30. Additionally, eyeglasses 2 have been removed from eyeglass case 1. First component 20 comprises an end 22, a recess 24, and a flange 26. Second component 30 comprises an end 32, an insert 34, and a flange 36.

Recess 24 of first component 20 comprises a female element. Insert 34 of second component 30 comprises a male element. Insert 34 is adapted to be positioned in recess 24 to secure first component 20 to second component 30. Flange 26 of first component 20 abuts the end of insert 34 when insert 34 is properly positioned in recess 24. Similarly flange 36 abuts the end of first component 20 when insert 34 is properly positioned in recess 24. In this manner, a simple yet effective coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a variety of types and configurations of coupling can be provided between first component 20 and second component 30 without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment a threaded coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30. In an alternative embodiment, a hinged coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30.

With reference now to FIG. 3, there is shown an eyeglass case 50 according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment, eyeglass case 50 is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses. Eyeglass case 50 comprises a body 60, a first end 70, and a second end 80.

Body 60 is adapted to enclose eyeglasses 2, while permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses 2. Body 60 permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses by having a transparent, semi-transparent, or translucent construction. In the illustrated embodiment body 60 has a cylindrical configuration. In an alternative embodiment, body 60 has a rectangular or triangular configuration.

First end 70 is coupled to one end of body 60. Second end 80 is coupled to the opposite end of body 60. In the illustrated embodiment, first end 70 and second end 80 comprise removable barriers maintaining the position of eyeglasses 2 in eyeglass case 50. At least one of the first and

6

second ends 70 and 80 provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end.

With reference now to FIG. 4, there is shown a cross-sectional view taken along lines 4—4 of FIG. 3 illustrating the construction of eyeglass case 50. In the illustrated embodiment, body 60 is constructed of a clear synthetic polymer. By utilizing a polymer material, body 60 provides shatterproof protection for eyeglasses that can be manufactured simply and at low cost. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that body 60 can be constructed from a variety of types and configurations of materials. For example, in one embodiment, body 60 comprises a glass tube.

First end 70 and second end 80 are inserted into the ends of body 60. First end comprises an insert 72, an end cap 74, a resilient material 76, and a contact region 78. Insert 72 is positioned internal to one end of body 60. End cap 74 is positioned external to the end of body 60. End cap 74 provides a stopping mechanism for preventing insertion of first end 70 past a given point. Resilient material 76 provides a cushion mechanism internal to first end 70. Contact region 78 permits a portion of the eyeglasses to contact resilient material 76, thus minimizing movement of eyeglasses 2 within eyeglass case 50.

Second end 80 comprises an insert 82, an end cap 84, a resilient material 86, and a contact region 88. Insert 82 is positioned internal to the other end of body 60. End cap 84 is positioned external to the end of body 60 and provides a stopping mechanism for preventing insertion of second end 80 past a given point. Resilient material 86 provides a cushion mechanism internal to second end 80. Contact region 88 permits a portion of the eyeglasses to contact resilient material 86, thus minimizing movement of eyeglasses 2 within eyeglass case 50.

In the illustrated embodiment, indicia 40 is positioned directly on eyeglasses 2. By permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of eyeglasses 2, the configuration of body 60 allows a consumer to view indicia 40 so as to identify characteristics of the eyeglass quickly and easily. A variety of types and configurations of eyeglass cases can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in the preferred embodiment the eyeglass case is reusable thus providing a mechanism for displaying the eyeglasses to a consumer and for protecting the eyeglasses on an ongoing basis subsequent to purchase of the eyeglasses. In another embodiment, the eyeglass case includes a display element that permits the eyeglass case to be hung in a vertical manner. Examples of display elements include a hook, loop, tag, adhesive tab, and the like.

With reference now to FIG. 5 there is shown a display 100 for displaying eyeglasses. Display 100 permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that a plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. Additionally, the configuration of display 100 permits eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner, thus providing an improved and efficient browsing experience.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 comprises a base 110, a support structure 120, a display member 130, a front 140, and a display surface 150. Base 110 provides a mechanism for securing display 100. Base 110 allows a consumer to position display 100 on a surface such as a floor, a counter top, or shelf, thus permitting a consumer to identify and browse eyeglasses to be purchased.

Support structure 120 is coupled to base 110. Support structure 120 provides a frame for securing other components of display 100. Display member 130 is coupled to

US 7,188,739 B1

7

support structure 120 and/or base 110. Display member 130 permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned in rows one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. This increases the number of eyeglasses that can be displayed. Additionally, display member 130 permits the eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner.

In the illustrated embodiment, display member 130 is positioned at an angle to facilitate viewing of consecutive rows of eyeglasses. In an alternative embodiment, display member 130 is positioned in a substantially horizontal manner. A variety of types and configurations of display members can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. In one embodiment, display member 130 comprises a shelf on which eyeglass cases can be positioned in a vertical manner. In another embodiment, display member 130 comprises a tray adapted to allow proper positioning of the eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, display member 130 includes a plurality of openings 132a-n. Openings 132a-n are configured to receive an end of eyeglasses cases 1a-1n such that the eyeglass cases are displayed in a vertical manner. Each one of openings 132a-n corresponds with a slot that accommodates the eyeglass case. The slot secures the eyeglass case such that the eyeglass case is displayed in a vertical manner. The slot is configured to conform to the shape of the eyeglass cases. In an alternative embodiment, openings 132a-n do not correspond with slots. Instead, the configuration of the openings 132a-n is sufficient to secure the eyeglass cases.

The configuration of display member 130 and openings 132a-n facilitates viewing of the eyeglasses when a purchaser is attempting to select from a variety of eyeglasses. A purchaser can quickly identify the characteristics of eyeglasses such as color, frame design, and magnification. This permits a purchaser to quickly identify desirable eyeglasses which can be inspected in greater detail.

Once a number of eyeglasses of interest have been identified, display member 130 and openings 132a-n allow a consumer to easily and efficiently remove the eyeglass cases from the display. The configuration of openings 132a-n prevents disruption of adjacent eyeglasses when removing or replacing eyeglass covers. This also permits a consumer to return the eyeglass case to its proper position in the display without difficulty and without disturbing adjacent eyeglasses, thus maintaining the organized and efficient display of eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 includes a front 140 having a plurality of indicia 142a-h. Indicia 142a-h correspond with characteristics of the eyeglasses such as magnification of each row of eyeglasses. In this manner a consumer can quickly and efficiently identify rows of eyeglasses having a desired magnification. Once a given magnification is identified, the consumer can select glasses according to other characteristics, such as frame type, color, or tinting of the lenses. The configuration of eyeglass cases 1a-1n further facilitates the efficiency and ease of browsing eyeglass by permitting a consumer to view important characteristics of the eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the display 100.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 also includes display surface 150. Display surface 150 is configured to provide a mechanism for display of an emblem, logo, advertisement, or informational materials to a consumer. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the configu-

8

ration and placement of the display surface can be varied without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

With reference now to FIG. 6 there is shown an alternative embodiment of display 100. In the illustrated embodiment display 100 comprises a base 110, a support structure 120, display members 130a-h, and a display surface 150. Base 110 secures the display while providing aesthetic and functional design features to the display. The height of base 110 facilitates display of eyeglasses by positioning the lowest display members within a consumer's reach.

Support structure 120 is coupled to base 110. Support structure 120 provides a central frame mechanism to which display members 130a-h are coupled. Display members 130a-d are positioned on one side of support structure 120. Display members 130e-h are positioned on the opposite side of support structure 120. By providing a plurality of display members, a variety of types and configurations of eyeglasses can be provided. For example, a wide range of lens powers and different colors and intensities of lens shading of can be provided. Additionally, frames having different styles, colors, and construction can be displayed.

With reference now to FIG. 7, there is shown yet another embodiment of display 100 according to one aspect of the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment display 100 has a rectangular configuration. Base 110 comprises a wide and solid foundation for display 100. Support structure 120 has a skeleton frame configuration to provide support to five display members on each of four sides of the display. Additionally, reflective surfaces 160a-e are provided. Reflective surfaces 160a-e provide a mechanism for allowing consumers to observe their visage while wearing the selected eyeglasses.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a variety of types and configurations of displays can be utilized without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment the display has three sides instead of four sides as shown in FIG. 7. In another embodiment, the support structure is integrally coupled to the display member. In yet another embodiment, the display is rotatable about a central axis. In an alternative embodiment the display is disposable. In yet another embodiment, the display is configured to permit a plurality of substantially clear eyeglass cases to be hung such that the eyeglasses are displayed vertically.

One presently preferred method of displaying eyeglasses enclosed in eyeglass cases will now be described in relation to FIGS. 1-7. A display 100 having one or more display members 130 for containing glasses is provided. Next, a first eyeglass case containing a pair of eyeglasses is positioned on display member 130. Next, at least a second eyeglass case containing a pair of eyeglasses is positioned on the display member 130 behind the first eyeglass case such that a consumer can view the eyeglasses in the first and second eyeglass case simultaneously.

Another presently preferred method of displaying the eyeglasses will now be described. In the embodiment, a display having at least a first display member is provided. Next, a first eyeglass case permitting a user to view an entire frame of eyeglasses and containing a pair of eyeglasses is hung on the display member such that the eyeglasses are positioned vertically. Next, a second eyeglass case permitting a user to view an entire frame of eyeglasses and containing a pair of eyeglasses is hung on the display member behind the first eyeglass case such that the eyeglasses are positioned vertically.

US 7,188,739 B1

9

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. An eyeglass display comprising:

a support member;

one or more display members having a plurality of openings, wherein each of said plurality of openings is adapted to receive an eyeglass case and is configured to permit a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses enclosed therein, wherein at least one eyeglass case is received by one of said plurality of openings and is displayed in a substantially vertical manner, said eyeglass case comprising,

a body adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses, said body have a first component and a second component, said second component having a substantially flat surface at one end thereof, said body configured to permit a consumer to observe at least a portion of the pair of eyeglasses enclosed within said body, wherein said substantially flat surface at said one end of said second component permitting said eyeglass case to be positioned on said substantially flat surface at said one end of said second component in a substantially vertical manner.

2. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein each of said plurality of openings corresponds with a slot configured to secure said eyeglass case in a substantially vertical manner.

3. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein each slot is configured to conform to the shape of said eyeglass case.

4. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein said display member is positioned at an angle to facilitate viewing of consecutive rows of eyeglasses.

5. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein said display further comprises at least a second display member.

10

6. An eyeglass display comprising:

a base;

a support structure coupled to said base; and

one or more display members having a plurality of eyeglass cases positioned in a substantially vertical manner one behind another, wherein at least one of said plurality of eyeglass cases comprises,

a body adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses, wherein said body is configured to permit a consumer to view the eyeglasses contained therein, said body comprising a first component and a second component coupled to said first component, wherein at least one of said first and second components is configured to permit said body to stand in a substantially vertical manner,

wherein said plurality of eyeglass cases are positioned to allow each of the plurality of eyeglasses to be seen without requiring removal of at least one of said plurality of eyeglass cases from the display.

7. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein the first component and second component are removably coupled.

8. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein both of said first component and said second component have a substantially flat surface at the end thereof.

9. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein one of said first component and said second component have a substantially flat surface at the end thereof.

10. The eyeglass display recited in claim 6, wherein the display is configured for hanging.

11. The eyeglass display recited in claim 6, wherein said substantially vertical manner of displaying said eyeglass case comprises said eyeglass case being placed in a position equal to or greater than a forty-five degree angle and equal to or less than a ninety degree angle relative to the base of the display.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT F



TOM CRITZ
Brand Representative

500 George Washington Highway
Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917
T 800 426 6396 F 714 898 1747
C 714 815 0518
tomcritz@socal.rr.com

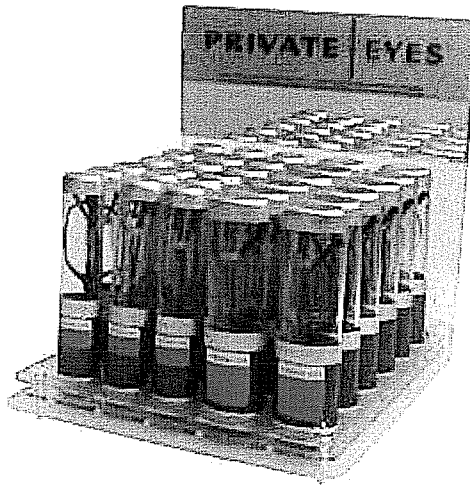
PRIVATE | EYES



THE PERFECT READER
FOR THE EYE CARE
PROFESSIONAL.

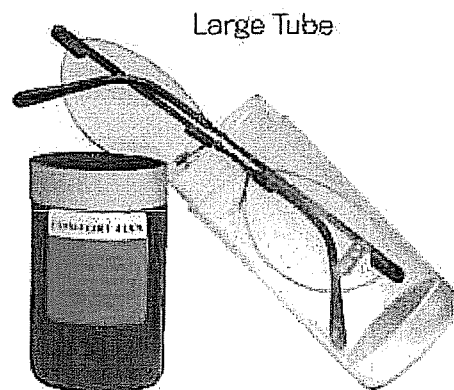
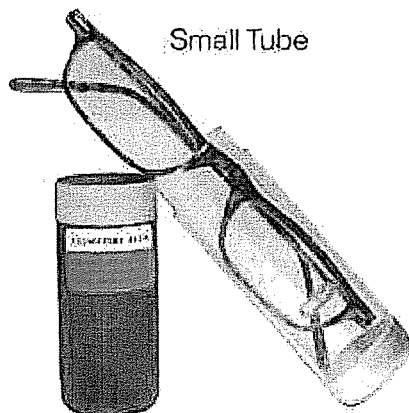
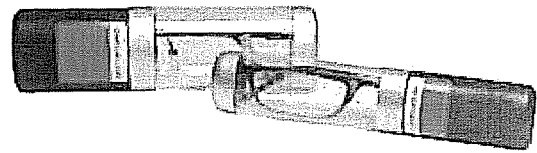
TUBE READERS

+2.00
+1.75
+1.50
+1.25
+1.00



Program 2 Retail \$20.00

- AR coated lenses
- Optical spring hinge
- Soft comfort nose pads
- UV 360 lens
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube case



TUBE READERS

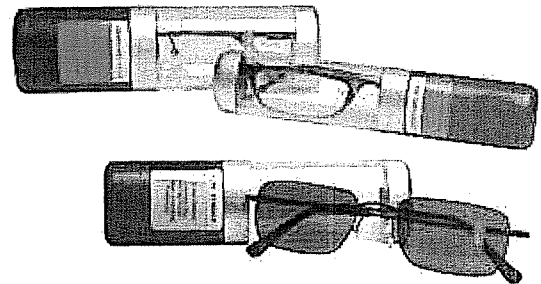
+2.50
+2.00
+1.75
+1.50
+1.25
+1.00



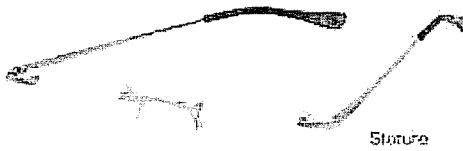
Program 3 Retail \$25.00

- AR Coated lenses
- UV 400 Tinted Bifocal Lens (hidden on back)*
- Soft comfort nose pads
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube Case
- Optical Spring hinge

*On sunglasses styles only



Observer



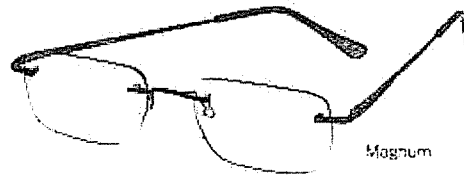
Stature



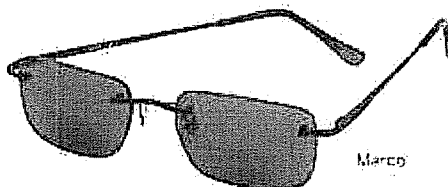
Reveal



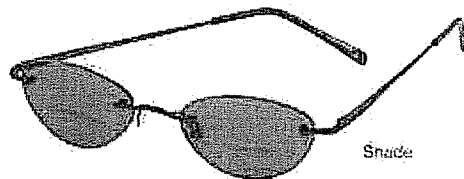
Silhouette



Magnum



Marco



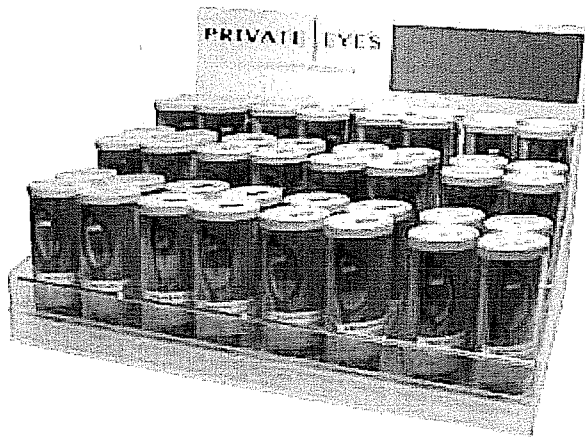
Snade

PROFITABLE - Give your practice a boost by capturing part of the booming Reader business, which now represents \$550 million in annual retail sales and roughly 38 millions units sold.

CONVENIENT - By offering Private Eyes reading glasses your patients can fulfill all of their vision needs without leaving your practice.

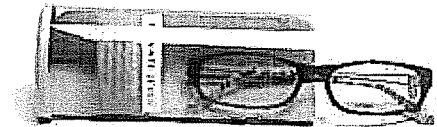
OPTICAL QUALITY - All Private Eyes reading glass lenses feature an Anti-Reflective coating to reduce bothersome glare and are packaged in a compact tube with a soft case for added protection when stored.

HAND CRAFTED READERS



Program 1 Retail \$35.00

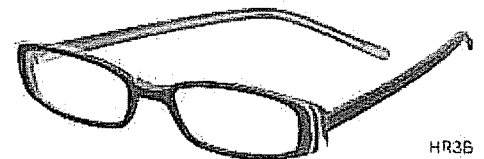
- AR coated Lenses
- UV 360 lens
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube Case
- Hand Crafted



HR2A



HR2C



HR3B



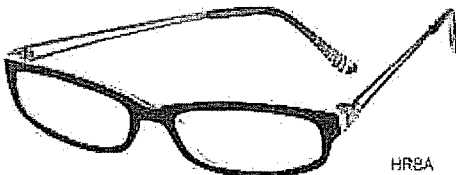
HR3C



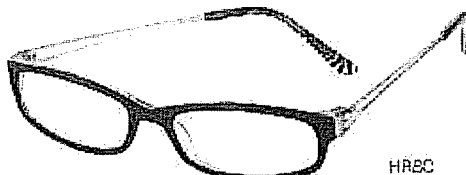
HR5A



HR5C



HR8A



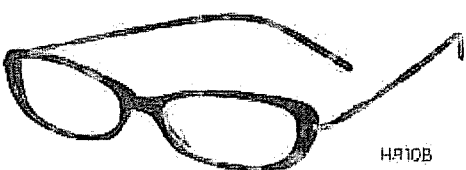
HR8C



HR9B



HR9C



HR10B



HR10C

EXHIBIT B

R. ERIC HUTZ (#2702)
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ
Attorneys for Plaintiff
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141

LARRY R. LAYCOCK (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
CHAD E. NYDEGGER (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
WORKMAN NYDEGGER
1000 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone: (801) 533-9800

Attorneys for Plaintiff
SUN OPTICS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SUN OPTICS, INC. a Utah Corporation,
Plaintiff,

v.

FGX INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware
Corporation,
Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:07-cv-00137-SLR

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Filed April 5, 2007

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Sun Optics, Inc. ("Sun Optics") complains against Defendant FGX International, Inc. ("Foster Grant") and for a cause of action alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Sun Optics is a Utah corporation having a principal place of business at 1785 South 4490 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104 and does business in this judicial district.

2. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at 500 George Washington Highway, Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917.

3. This is a civil action brought by Sun Optics for patent infringement committed by defendant Foster Grant and arising under the patent laws of the United States, more specifically, under Title 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285. Jurisdiction of this court is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. Upon information and belief, defendant Foster Grant has transacted business, contracted to supply goods or services and has otherwise purposely availed itself of the privileges and benefits of the laws of the state of Delaware, including, but not limited to, the offer for sale of infringing products within the state of Delaware, and therefore is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 10 Del. C. § 3104.

5. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) and 1391.

BACKGROUND

6. Sun Optics designs and sells innovative reading glasses, reading glass cases, and displays for merchandising reading glasses. Foster Grant is a direct competitor of Sun Optics, and also sells reading glasses and reading glass cases.

7. Sun Optics has created an entire merchandising program, called the Clear Tube program, based on certain designs of innovative reading glass cases and displays that allow consumers to view the glasses inside the cases. Two such innovative designs of reading glass cases are the subject of U.S. Patent Nos. D525,427 and D527,180 (the “427 patent” and “180 patent” respectively). Sun Optics’s innovative merchandising system is the subject of U.S. Patent No. 7,188,739 (the “739 patent”).

8. Sun Optics’s Clear Tube program has been extremely successful. Indeed, Sun Optics marketed the Clear Tube program to the national chain of Rite Aid stores, which was a

Foster Grant customer at the time. Apparently impressed by the Clear Tube program, Rite Aid took approximately 25% of the shelf space it had previously granted to Foster Grant, and awarded that space to Sun Optics.

9. In approximately the later part of 2006, Foster Grant launched a new line of reading glasses sold in reading glass cases identical to the designs claimed in the '427 and '180 patents in all material respects. Foster Grant markets this new line of reading glasses and cases by placing them in displays wherein the cases are maintained in a substantially vertical position as claimed in the '739 patent.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '427 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT**

10. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint into the First Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

11. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. D525,427. A true and correct copy of the '427 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. The '427 patent is directed to an ornamental design for a reading glass case.

13. The '427 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

14. Foster Grant has sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claim of the '427 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '427 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Sun Reader." Pictures of the products offered for sale by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '427 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit B.

15. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '427 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in

acts of infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '427 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

16. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

17. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '427 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '180 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT**

18. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-17 of this Complaint into the Second Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

19. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. D527,180. A true and correct copy of the '180 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

20. The '180 patent is directed to an ornamental design for a reading glass case.

21. The '180 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

22. Foster Grant has sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claim of the '180 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '180 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Comfort Flex." Pictures of the products offered by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '180 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit D.

23. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '180 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in

acts of infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '180 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

24. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

25. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '180 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '739 PATENT
BY FOSTER GRANT

26. Sun Optics hereby incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-25 of this Complaint into the Third Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

27. Sun Optics is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,188,739. A true and correct copy of the '739 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

28. The '739 patent is directed to methods and apparatuses for eyeglass cases and displays.

29. The '739 patent was duly and validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office after having been examined according to law.

30. Foster Grant has used, sold and/or offered to sell products falling within the scope of the claims of the '739 patent without license or authority from Sun Optics in violation of Sun Optics's rights, thereby directly infringing the '739 patent. Such infringing products include, but are not limited to, products sold under the trade names "Private Eyes" and "Comfort Flex" marketed in displays that maintain the eyeglasses in a substantially vertical position. Pictures of the products offered by Foster Grant that are accused of infringing the '739 patent are attached hereto as Exhibit F.

31. Foster Grant has contributed to and/or induced infringement of the claims of the '739 patent by third parties by supplying, or causing to be supplied, reading glasses, reading glass cases, and/or displays for displaying reading glasses in reading glass cases, the combination of which infringe the claims of the '739 patent.

32. Upon information and belief, Foster Grant is aware of the existence of the '739 patent and despite such knowledge continues to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in acts of infringement, as that term is defined in 35 U.S.C. § 271, without regard to the '739 patent, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this Court.

33. Sun Optics has been and will continue to be damaged by the infringing conduct of defendant Foster Grant, in an amount to be established upon proper proof at trial.

34. Sun Optics is suffering irreparable harm due to Foster Grant's infringement of the '739 patent, and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless and until defendant Foster Grant is enjoined from future infringement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Sun Optics prays for judgment against Foster Grant as follows:

A. For judgment holding defendant Foster Grant liable for infringement of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;

B. For an award of damages adequate to compensate Sun Optics for the infringement of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents by Foster Grant, including treble damages, costs and all other categories of damages allowed by 35 U.S.C. § 284;

C. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining defendant Foster Grant, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all other persons in active concert or participation with them as follows:

(i) from using, manufacturing, offering to sell or selling any products falling within the scope of the claim of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;

- (ii) from importing any product into the United States which falls within the scope of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;
- (iii) from actively inducing others to infringe any of the claims of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;
- (iv) from engaging in acts constituting contributory infringement of any of the claims of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;
- (v) from all other acts of infringement of any of the claims of the '42[9]7, [and] '180 and '739 patents;

D. That this be declared an exceptional case and that Sun Optics be awarded its attorney fees against defendant Foster Grant pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

G. For such further relief as this Court deems Sun Optics may be entitled to in law and in equity.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Sun Optics hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues in this action so triable.

Respectfully submitted this 5th day of April, 2007.

CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP

R. ERIC HUTZ (#2702)
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141
ehutz@cblh.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff
Sun Optics, Inc.

Dated: April 5, 2007

EXHIBIT A



US00D525427S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) Patent No.: **US D525,427 S**
Raile (45) Date of Patent: **** *Jul. 25, 2006**

(54) **EYEGLASS CASE**(75) Inventor: **Bruce Raile**, Park City, UT (US)(73) Assignee: **Sun Optics, Inc.**, Salt Lake City, UT (US)

(*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(**) Term: **14 Years**(21) Appl. No.: **29/205,824**(22) Filed: **May 20, 2004**(51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **03-01**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **D3/265; D3/263**(58) **Field of Classification Search** **D3/263, D3/265, 268; 206/5, 6, 203.5; 351/63; 220/326**
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

246,460 A * 8/1881 Chase 206/6
1,092,156 A 4/1914 Mathis
2,606,708 A 8/1952 Irvan
2,713,947 A 7/1955 Foster
2,735,597 A 2/1956 Treleven
2,747,760 A 5/1956 Jacobson
2,809,786 A * 10/1957 Anderson 220/326
2,816,666 A 12/1957 Nadel
RE24,571 E 11/1958 Nadel
2,936,897 A 5/1960 Bloch
2,966,271 A 12/1960 Nadel
3,333,709 A 8/1967 Leblanc et al.
D208,469 S 9/1967 Parker
3,357,568 A 12/1967 Leblanc et al.
3,593,856 A 7/1971 Zander
3,817,392 A 6/1974 Bloch
3,857,482 A 12/1974 Shelton
3,866,800 A 2/1975 Schmitt
4,000,810 A 1/1977 Leblanc
4,204,602 A 5/1980 Dunchock
D267,992 S 2/1983 Shelton
D275,160 S 8/1984 Shelton

D275,161 S 8/1984 Shelton
4,572,366 A 2/1986 Carson
4,614,272 A 9/1986 Shelton et al.
D286,462 S * 11/1986 Sender et al. D3/265
4,715,575 A 12/1987 Kameron
4,733,775 A 3/1988 Fireman
4,744,461 A 5/1988 Lapham
5,141,117 A 8/1992 Olsen et al.
D339,913 S * 10/1993 Reed D3/265
5,423,419 A 6/1995 Wentz et al.
5,501,321 A 3/1996 Liu
D369,466 S 5/1996 Jannard et al.
5,568,872 A 10/1996 Hinnant, Sr.
D400,009 S * 10/1998 Conway D3/265
5,899,371 A * 5/1999 Weliver 224/245
5,929,967 A 7/1999 Conner

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 3815889 11/1989

Primary Examiner—Celia A. Murphy

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Workman-Nydegger

(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for an eyeglass case, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an eyeglass case showing my new design;

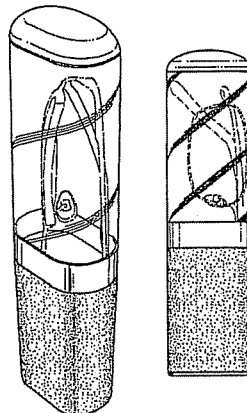
FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1, with the back elevational view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a right side elevational view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1, with the left side being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of an eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1.

The broken lines are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets

US D525,427 S

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino		6,273,246 B1 *	8/2001	Marciano	206/301
D422,139 S	* 4/2000	Meikle	D3/268	D454,686 S	* 3/2002	McCormack	D3/265
D425,299 S	* 5/2000	Charbonneau	D3/265	6,382,407 B1 *	5/2002	Chao	206/5
6,102,541 A	* 8/2000	Kuo	351/63	6,415,915 B1	7/2002	Grossman	
D432,784 S	* 10/2000	Conway	D3/203.5	D467,421 S	* 12/2002	Chao	D3/265
D432,786 S	* 10/2000	Rogers	D3/265	6,491,158 B1 *	12/2002	Chen	206/5
D434,560 S	* 12/2000	Chao	D3/265	6,626,287 B1	9/2003	Watson	
D436,434 S	* 1/2001	Conway	D3/203.5	D483,944 S	* 12/2003	Conner	D3/265
D436,725 S	* 1/2001	Rogers	D3/265	6,789,664 B1	9/2004	Chao	
6,170,651 B1 *	1/2001	Taormina	206/5	6,851,552 B1 *	2/2005	Chao	206/5
D437,112 S	* 2/2001	Toffoli	D3/219	6,929,116 B1 *	8/2005	Chao et al.	206/5
6,206,217 B1 *	3/2001	Chiang	220/8	2002/0157968 A1 *	10/2002	Chen	206/5
D439,738 S	* 4/2001	McCormack	D3/265	2003/0111361 A1	6/2003	Fischer et al.	
D441,953 S	* 5/2001	Ben Moshe	D3/265	2005/0155872 A1 *	7/2005	Cheng	206/6
D446,389 S	* 8/2001	Zhou	D3/265				

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Jul. 25, 2006

Sheet 1 of 2

US D525,427 S

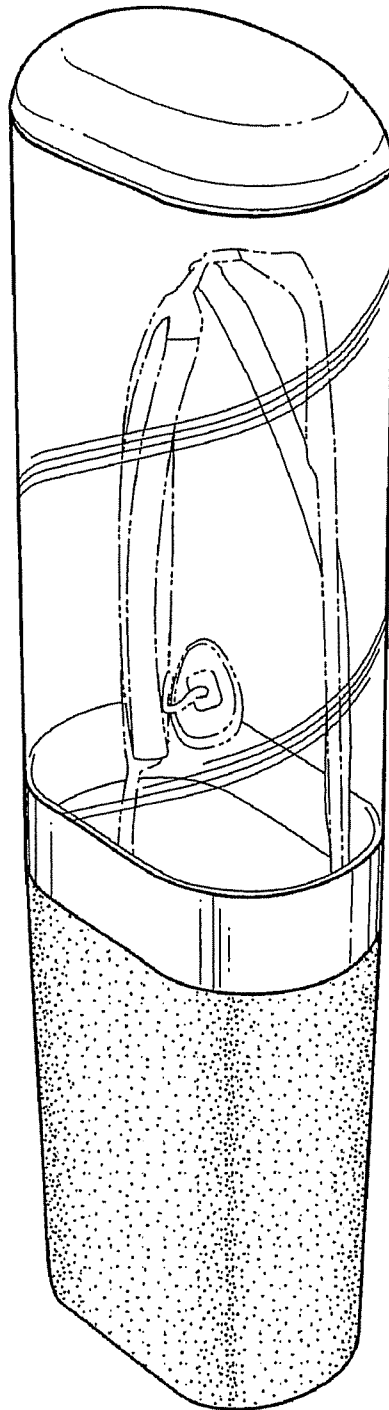


Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Jul. 25, 2006

Sheet 2 of 2

US D525,427 S

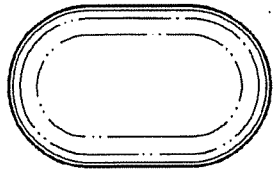


Fig. 4

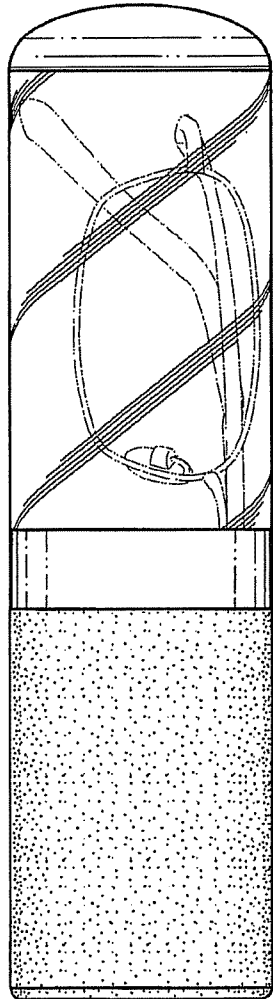


Fig. 2

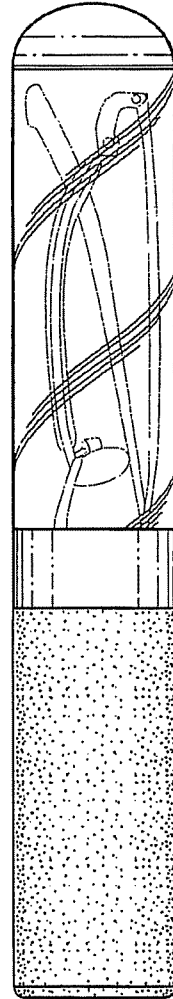


Fig. 3

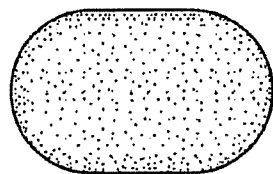


Fig. 5

EXHIBIT B

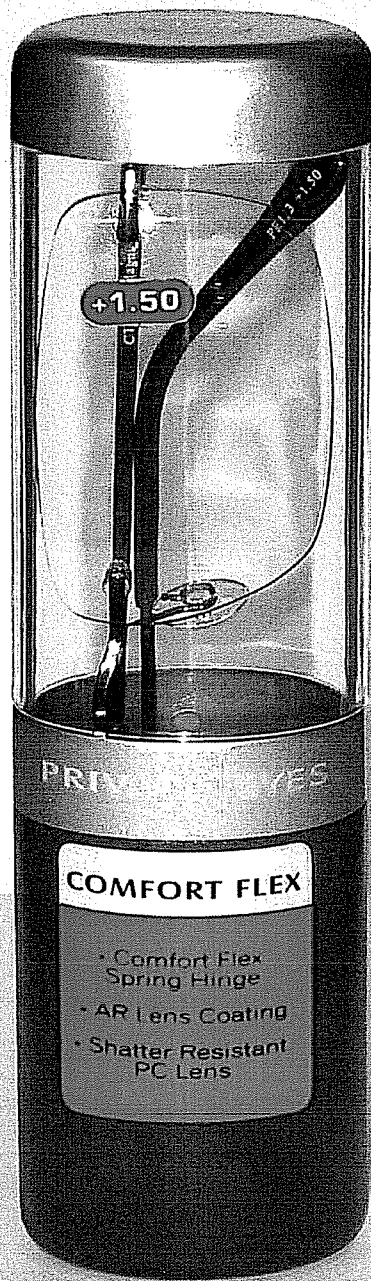


EXHIBIT C



US00D527180S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) Patent No.: **US D527,180 S**
Raile (45) Date of Patent: **** Aug. 29, 2006**

(54) **EYEGLASS CASE**(75) Inventor: **Bruce Raile, Park City, UT (US)**(73) Assignee: **Sun Optics, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT (US)**

(*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(**) Term: **14 Years**(21) Appl. No.: **29/221,502**(22) Filed: **Jan. 17, 2005****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 29/205,824, filed on May 20, 2004.

(51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **03-01**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **D3/265; D3/263**(58) **Field of Classification Search** **D3/263, D3/265, 268; 206/5, 6, 203.5; 351/63; 220/326**
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

246,460 A	*	8/1881	Chase	206/6
1,092,156 A		4/1914	Mathis	
2,606,708 A		8/1952	Irvan	
2,713,947 A		7/1955	Foster	
2,735,597 A		2/1956	Treleven	
2,747,760 A		5/1956	Jacobson	
2,809,766 A	*	10/1957	Anderson	220/326
2,816,666 A		12/1957	Nadel	
RE24,571 E		11/1958	Nadel	
2,936,897 A		5/1960	Bloch	
2,966,271 A		12/1960	Nadel	
3,333,709 A		8/1967	Leblanc et al.	
D208,469 S		9/1967	Parker	
3,357,568 A		12/1967	Leblanc et al.	
3,593,856 A		7/1971	Zander	
3,817,392 A		6/1974	Bloch	
3,857,482 A		12/1974	Shelton	

3,866,800 A	2/1975	Schmitt	
4,000,810 A	1/1977	Leblanc	
4,204,602 A	5/1980	Dunchock	
D267,992 S	2/1983	Shelton	
D275,160 S	8/1984	Shelton	
D275,161 S	8/1984	Shelton	
4,572,366 A	2/1986	Carson	
4,614,272 A	9/1986	Shelton et al.	
D286,462 S	* 11/1986	Sender et al.	D3/265
4,715,575 A	12/1987	Kamerer	
4,733,775 A	3/1988	Fireman	
4,744,461 A	5/1988	Lapham	
5,141,117 A	8/1992	Olsen et al.	
D339,913 S	* 10/1993	Reed	D3/265
5,423,419 A	6/1995	Wentz et al.	
5,501,321 A	3/1996	Liu	

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 3815889 11/1989

Primary Examiner—Celia A. Murphy

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Workman-Nydegger

(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for an eyeglass case, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an eyeglass case showing my new design;

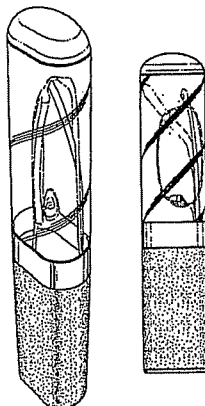
FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1, with the back elevational view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a right side elevational view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1, with the left side view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the eyeglass case shown in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the eyeglass case as shown in FIG. 1.

The broken lines are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets

US D527,180 S

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					D439,738 S	*	4/2001	McCormack	D3/265
D369,466 S	5/1996	Jannard et al.			D441,953 S	* <th>5/2001</th> <td>Ben Moshe</td> <td>D3/265</td>	5/2001	Ben Moshe	D3/265
5,568,872 A	10/1996	Hinnant, Sr.			D446,389 S	* <th>8/2001</th> <td>Zhou</td> <td>D3/265</td>	8/2001	Zhou	D3/265
D400,009 S	* 10/1998	Conway	D3/265		6,273,246 B1	* <th>8/2001</th> <td>Marciano</td> <td>206/301</td>	8/2001	Marciano	206/301
5,899,371 A	* 5/1999	Weliver	224/245		D454,686 S	* <th>3/2002</th> <td>McCormack</td> <td>D3/265</td>	3/2002	McCormack	D3/265
5,929,967 A	7/1999	Conner			6,382,407 B1	* <th>5/2002</th> <td>Chao</td> <td>206/5</td>	5/2002	Chao	206/5
5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino			6,415,915 B1		7/2002	Grossman	
D422,139 S	* 4/2000	Meikle	D3/268		D467,421 S	* <th>12/2002</th> <td>Chao</td> <td>D3/265</td>	12/2002	Chao	D3/265
D425,299 S	* 5/2000	Charbonneau	D3/265		6,491,158 B1	* <th>12/2002</th> <td>Chen</td> <td>206/5</td>	12/2002	Chen	206/5
6,102,541 A	* 8/2000	Kuo	351/63		6,626,287 B1		9/2003	Watson	
D432,784 S	* 10/2000	Conway	D3/203.5		D483,944 S	* <th>12/2003</th> <td>Conner</td> <td>D3/265</td>	12/2003	Conner	D3/265
D432,786 S	* 10/2000	Rogers	D3/265		6,789,664 B1		9/2004	Chao	
D434,560 S	* 12/2000	Chao	D3/265		6,851,552 B1	* <th>2/2005</th> <td>Chao</td> <td>206/5</td>	2/2005	Chao	206/5
D436,434 S	* 1/2001	Conway	D3/203.5		6,929,116 B1	* <th>8/2005</th> <td>Chao et al.</td> <td>206/5</td>	8/2005	Chao et al.	206/5
D436,725 S	* 1/2001	Rogers	D3/265		2002/0157968 A1	* <th>10/2002</th> <td>Chen</td> <td>206/5</td>	10/2002	Chen	206/5
6,170,651 B1	* 1/2001	Taormina	206/5		2003/0111361 A1		6/2003	Fischer et al.	
D437,112 S	* 2/2001	Toffoli	D3/219		2005/0155872 A1	* <th>7/2005</th> <td>Cheng</td> <td>206/6</td>	7/2005	Cheng	206/6
6,206,217 B1	* 3/2001	Chiang	220/8						

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Aug. 29, 2006

Sheet 1 of 2

US D527,180 S

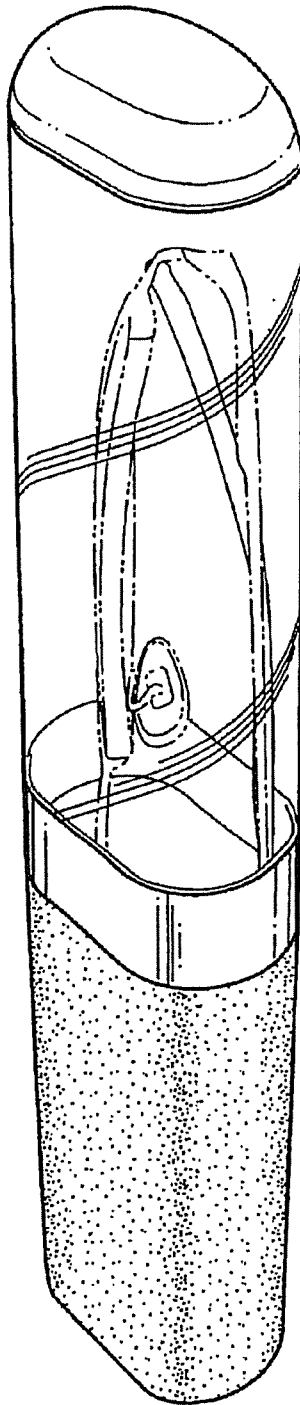


Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Aug. 29, 2006

Sheet 2 of 2

US D527,180 S

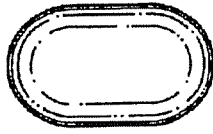


Fig. 4

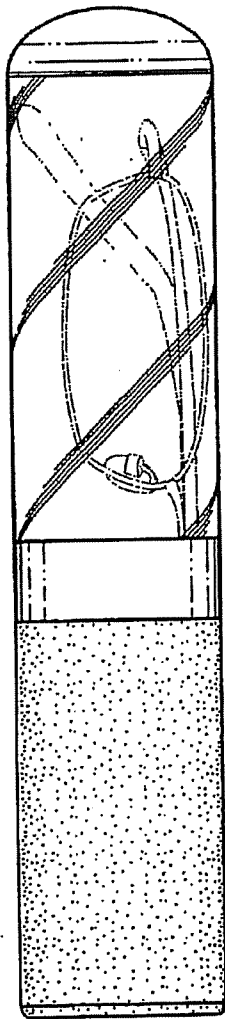


Fig. 2

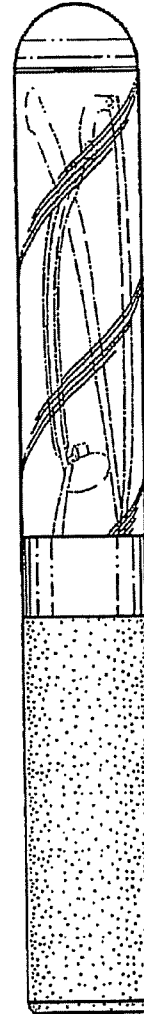


Fig. 3

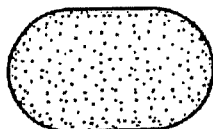


Fig. 5

EXHIBIT D



EXHIBIT E



US007188739B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Raile

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,188,739 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 13, 2007**

(54) **EYEWEAR CASE AND DISPLAY METHOD**

(75) Inventor: **Bruce Raile**, Park City, UT (US)

(73) Assignee: **Sun Optics, Inc.**, Salt Lake City, UT (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/360,264**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 6, 2003**

3,357,568 A	12/1967	Leblanc et al.
3,593,856 A	7/1971	Zander
3,817,392 A *	6/1974	Bloch 211/85.1
3,857,482 A	12/1974	Shelton
3,866,800 A	2/1975	Schmitt
4,000,810 A	1/1977	Leblanc
4,204,602 A	5/1980	Dunchock
D267,992 S	2/1983	Shelton
D275,160 S	8/1984	Shelton
D275,161 S	8/1984	Shelton
4,572,366 A	2/1986	Carson
4,614,272 A	9/1986	Shelton et al.
D286,462 S	11/1986	Sender et al.
4,715,575 A	12/1987	Kamerer

(Continued)

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/433,724, filed on Dec. 13, 2002.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47F 7/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **211/85.1**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **211/85.1;**
248/902; 206/5, 6

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

246,460 A	8/1881	Chase et al.
1,092,156 A	4/1914	Mathis
2,606,708 A	8/1952	Irvan
2,713,947 A	7/1955	Foster
2,735,597 A	2/1956	Treleven
2,747,760 A *	5/1956	Jacobson 220/475
2,809,766 A	10/1957	Anderson
2,816,666 A	12/1957	Nadel
RE24,571 E	11/1958	Nadel
2,936,897 A	5/1960	Bloch
2,966,271 A	12/1960	Nadel
3,333,709 A	8/1967	Leblanc et al.
D208,469 S	9/1967	Parker

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Pocket Clip & Tube Readers, Insight Eyeworks, circa Oct. 2001, 2 pages.

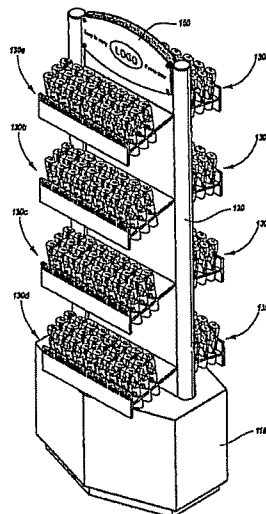
Primary Examiner—Sarah Purol

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Workman Nydegger

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatuses for an eyeglass case and display are provided. According to one aspect of the present invention, an eyeglass case permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses is provided. In one embodiment, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. According to another embodiment, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. According to another aspect of the present a method of and apparatus of displaying eyeglasses that includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses.

11 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



US 7,188,739 B1

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,733,775 A *	3/1988	Fireman	206/5	6,170,651 B1	1/2001	Taormina	
4,744,461 A *	5/1988	Lapham	206/5	D437,112 S	2/2001	Toffoli	
5,141,117 A	8/1992	Olsen et al.		6,206,217 B1	3/2001	Chiang	
D339,913 S	10/1993	Reed		D439,738 S	4/2001	McCormack	
5,423,419 A *	6/1995	Wentz et al.	206/6	D441,953 S	5/2001	Ben Moshe	
5,501,321 A	3/1996	Liu		D446,389 S	8/2001	Zhou	
D369,466 S	5/1996	Jannard et al.		6,273,246 B1	8/2001	Marciano	
5,568,872 A *	10/1996	Hinnant, Sr.	211/85.1	D454,686 S	3/2002	McCormack	
D400,009 S	10/1998	Conway		6,382,407 B1	5/2002	Chao	
5,899,371 A	5/1999	Weliver		6,415,915 B1 *	7/2002	Grossman	206/6
5,949,515 A	9/1999	Hoshino		D467,421 S	12/2002	Chao	
D422,139 S	4/2000	Meikle		6,491,158 B2	12/2002	Chen	
D425,299 S	5/2000	Charbonneau		6,626,287 B1 *	9/2003	Watson	206/6
6,102,541 A	8/2000	Kuo		D483,944 S	12/2003	Conner	
D432,784 S	10/2000	Conway		6,851,552 B1	2/2005	Chao	
D432,786 S	10/2000	Rogers		6,929,116 B2 *	8/2005	Chao et al.	206/5
D434,560 S	12/2000	Chao		2002/0157968 A1	10/2002	Chen	
D436,434 S	1/2001	Conway		2003/0111361 A1	6/2003	Fischer et al.	
D436,725 S	1/2001	Rogers		2005/0155872 A1	7/2005	Cheng	

* cited by examiner

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 1 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

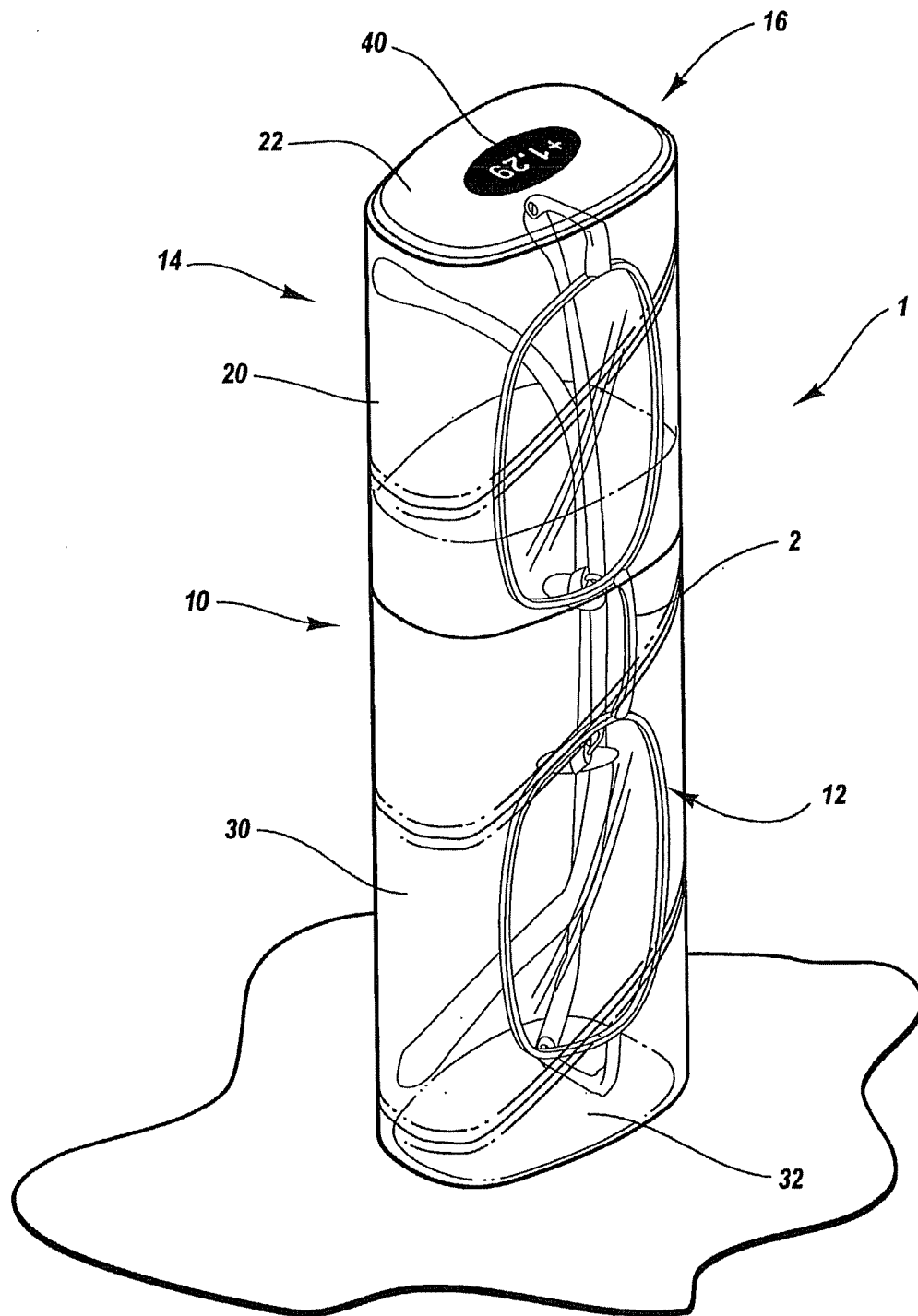


Fig. 1

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 2 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

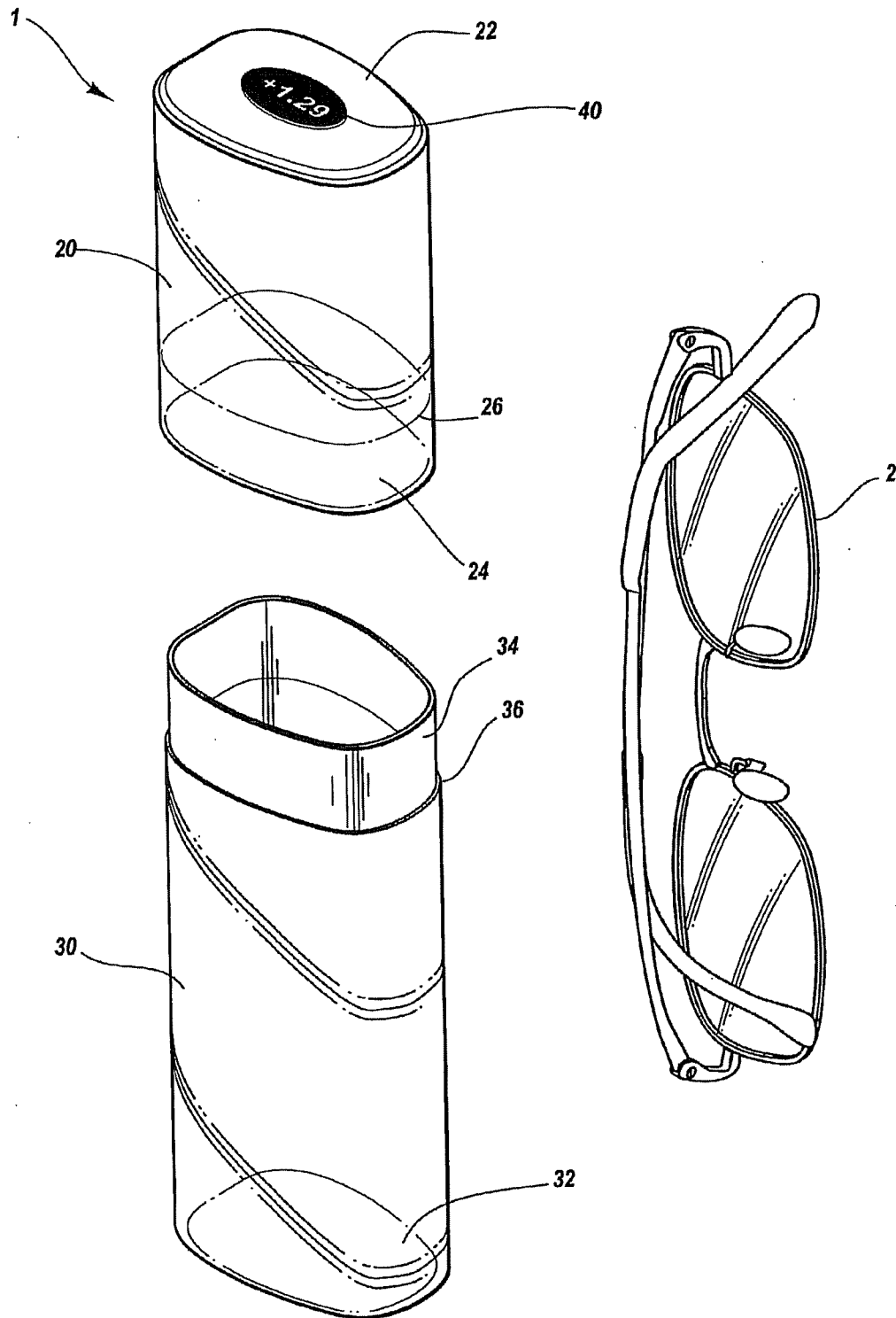


Fig. 2

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 3 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

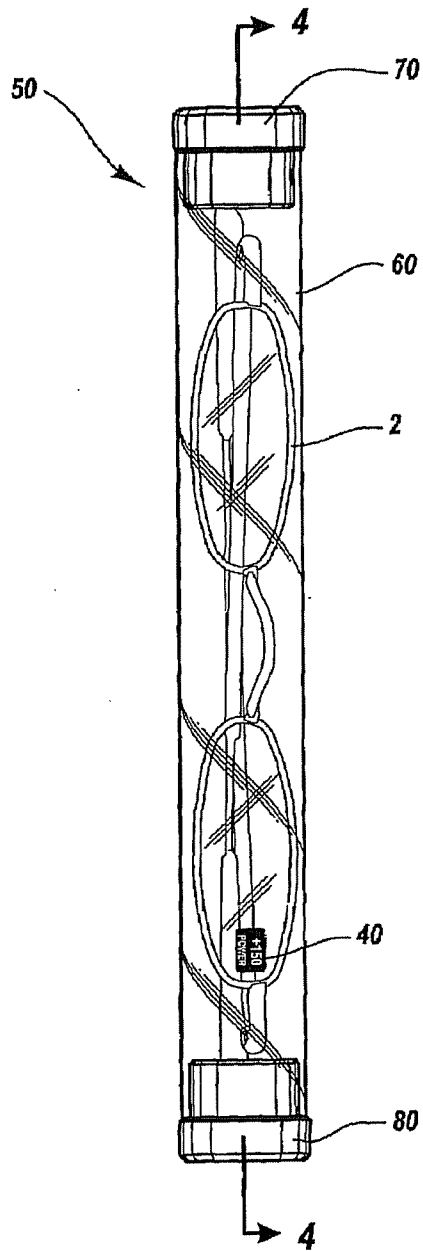


Fig. 3

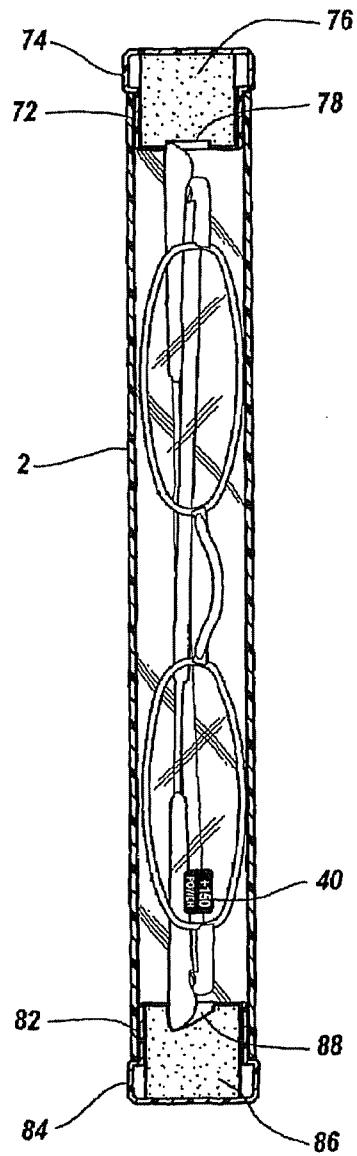


Fig. 4

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 4 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

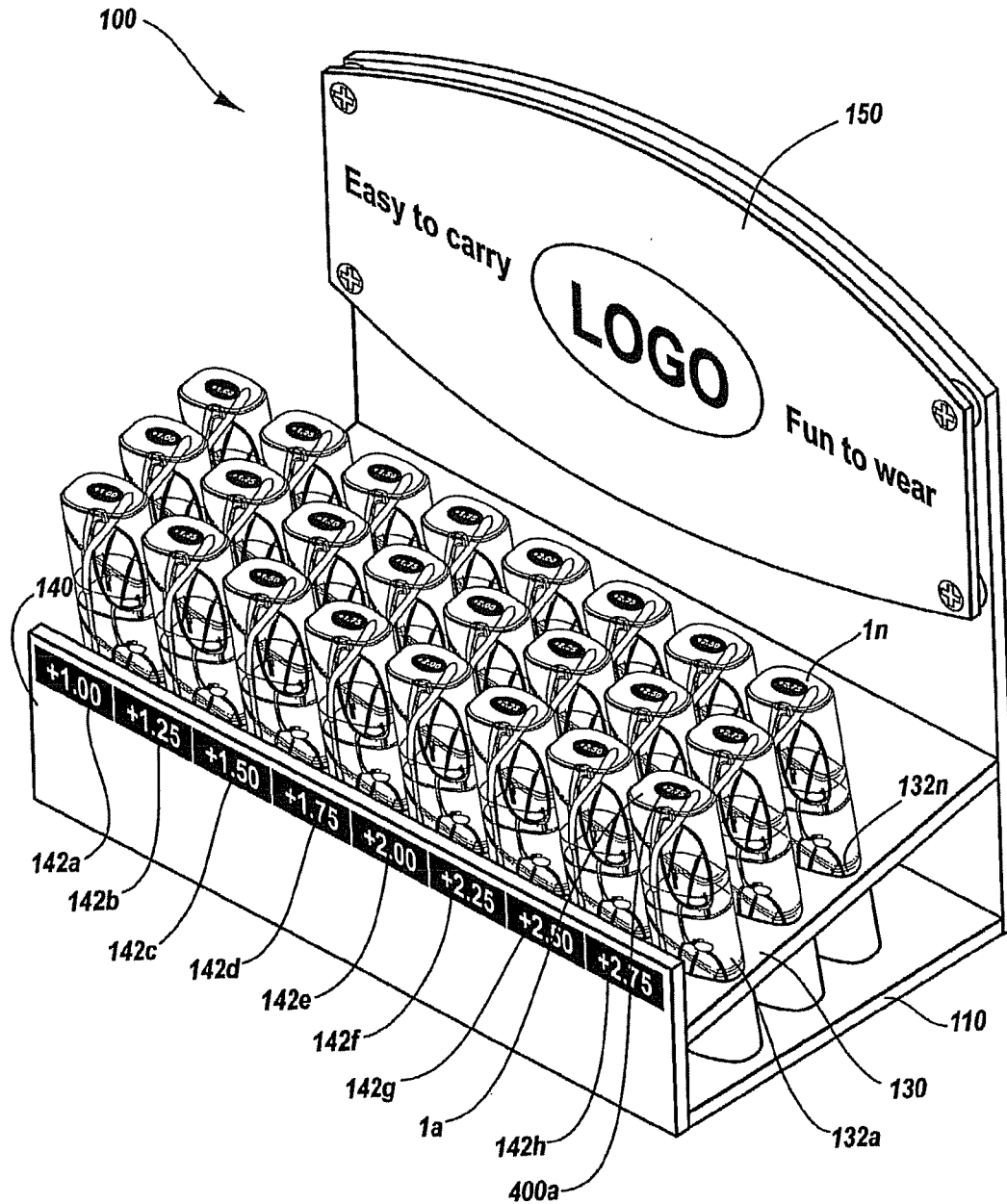


Fig. 5

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 5 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

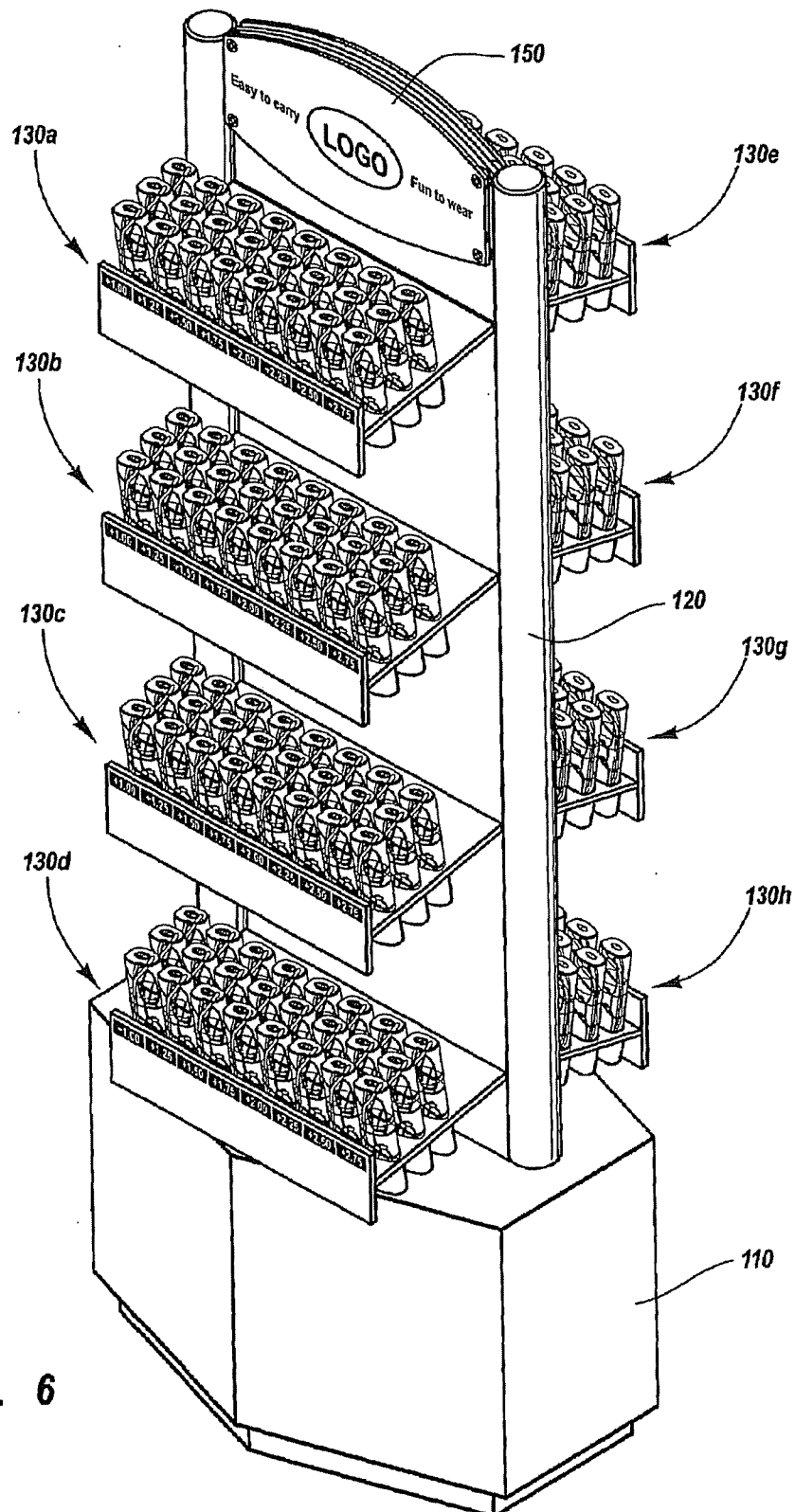


Fig. 6

U.S. Patent

Mar. 13, 2007

Sheet 6 of 6

US 7,188,739 B1

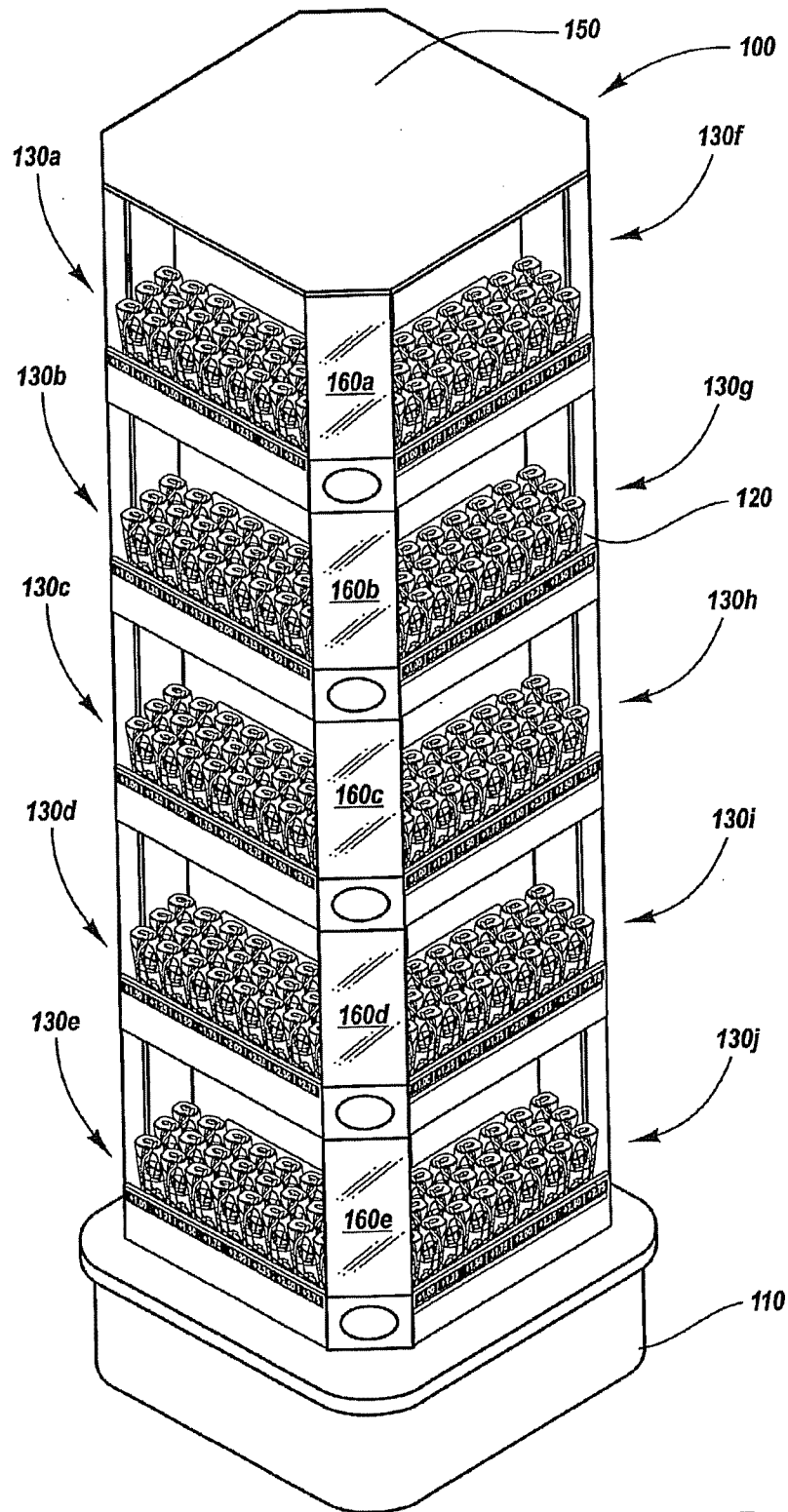


Fig. 7

US 7,188,739 B1

1

EYEWEAR CASE AND DISPLAY METHOD**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This is a utility application of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/433,724 entitled "Eyewear Case and Display Methods" filed Dec. 13, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. The Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to eyeglass cases and displays. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays.

2. The Relevant Technology

Eyeglass cases and point of sale displays have been used for many years to protect eyeglasses and to display eyeglasses to prospective buyers. The configuration of eyeglasses makes them difficult to display. Eyeglasses positioned on a flat surface can quickly become disorganized, damaged, or intertwined with frames of adjacent eyeglasses.

Eyeglass displays facilitate display of eyeglasses by presenting frames in a more organized and efficient manner. However, the configurations of typical displays have many deficiencies. The configuration of typical displays makes it difficult to remove and replace eyeglasses without dropping the eyeglasses or disturbing or damaging adjacent eyeglasses. Where the display can be rotated, eyeglasses can slip from the display and fall to the floor during movement of the display. Additionally, eyeglass displays can be expensive to manufacture and are often configured to display a limited number of eyeglasses on a large display.

Eyeglass cases are adapted to provide protection for eyeglasses. One drawback of typical eyeglass cases is that they are often opaque and prevent viewing of the frames without removing the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case. In many instances, the eyeglasses are removed from the eyeglass cases for display on point of sale displays. This increases the likelihood of damage to the eyeglass frames and lenses. Additionally, the cases are often discarded or misplaced resulting in inefficiencies due to wasted eyeglass cases, mismatched eyeglass cases and frames, or lost time spent locating the proper cases for the eyeglasses. Where an eyeglass case is used which is not matched to the eyeglasses, the chance of damaging or losing, the eyeglasses increases.

Some eyeglass cases have been developed to permit a consumer to be able to see part of the eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the case. Such eyeglass cases allow the eyeglasses to remain positioned in the eyeglass cases during display of the eyeglasses. However, such eyeglass cases suffer from several deficiencies. Eyeglass cases that have been developed to allow a consumer to view a portion of the eyeglasses typically are difficult to open, are tailored for a particular display type, and/or do not allow a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. Such eyeglass cases are typically disposable in nature and are of little usefulness once the eyeglasses have been purchased.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays. An eyeglass case is provided according to one aspect of the present invention. The eyeglass case is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the

2

eyeglasses. According to one aspect of the present invention, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. In one embodiment, the eyeglass cases can be transparent, semi-transparent, or translucent to allow a consumer to view the color, style, and other aspects of the eyeglass frames. In another embodiment, the eyeglass case is reusable.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. By permitting the eyeglass cases to be rested on its end, the eyeglasses can be displayed in a vertical manner. This allows a large number of eyeglasses to be positioned adjacent one another in a small amount of display space. By permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses, the eyeglass case allows the consumer to browse a large number of eyeglasses without having to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass cases. This improves the ease and efficiency of browsing eyeglasses.

The present invention also provides a display and method for displaying eyeglasses. According to one aspect of the present invention, the display includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. In one embodiment, the display member includes a plurality of openings that are configured to receive an end of an eyeglass case such that each eyeglass case can be displayed in a vertical manner. In an alternative embodiment, the display member comprises a horizontally positioned shelf or tray that is configured to accommodate a plurality of vertically positioned eyeglass cases.

The combination of the display and the eyeglass case facilitates simple and efficient browsing of the eyeglasses. Additionally, the combination helps the eyeglasses stay neat and clean thus maintaining the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. For example, the eyeglass cases allow a consumer to quickly identify the color, eyeglass frame style, and lens color of eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case. The configuration of the display allows a consumer to view a large number of eyeglass cases simultaneously without needing to move or reposition the eyeglass cases. Once a desired pair of eyeglasses is identified, the display permits the consumer to remove and replace the eyeglass case in which the eyeglasses are enclosed without disturbing adjacent eyeglass cases. Additionally, the configuration of the display allows the consumer to return the eyeglass case to the display without affecting the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. The configuration further allows a user to rotate the eyeglass display without throwing the eyeglasses to the floor.

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To further clarify the above and other advantages and features of the present invention, a more particular description of the invention will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is appreciated that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope. The invention will be

US 7,188,739 B1

3

described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of an eyeglass case according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of an eyeglass case illustrating a mechanism for coupling the first end of the eyeglass case to the second end of the eyeglass case.

FIG. 3 shows a front view of an eyeglass case according to another aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an eyeglass case illustrating the construction of the eyeglass case according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a perspective view of a display for displaying eyeglasses on a shelf or table top according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates a perspective view of a display for use on a show room floor according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a perspective view of a display according to one aspect of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to methods and apparatuses of eyeglass cases and displays. According to one aspect of the present invention, an eyeglass case is provided which is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses. In one embodiment, the eyeglass case is configured to permit a consumer to view the entire eyeglass frame. According to another embodiment, the eyeglass case provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end. In this manner, the eyeglass case can be displayed in a vertical manner. This allows a consumer to view at least a portion of a large number of eyeglasses without having to remove the eyeglasses from the eyeglass case.

According to another aspect of the present invention a display and method for displaying eyeglass is provided. According to one aspect of the present invention, the display includes a display member that permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the combination of the display and the eyeglass case facilitates simple and efficient browsing of the eyeglasses. Additionally, the combination maintains an organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses. For example, the configuration of the display allows a consumer to view a large number of eyeglasses simultaneously without needing to move or reposition the eyeglass cases. Once a desired pair of eyeglasses is identified, the display permits the consumer to remove and replace the eyeglass case without disturbing adjacent eyeglass cases. Additionally, the configuration of the display allows the consumer to return the eyeglass case to the display without affecting the organized and professional presentation of the eyeglasses.

With reference now to FIG. 1, there is shown an eyeglass case 1 and a pair of eyeglasses 2 positioned therein. Eyeglass case 1 provides a protective covering to eyeglasses 2 while allowing a consumer to observe part or all of the eyeglasses. In the illustrated embodiment, eyeglass case 1 comprises a body 10. Body 10 is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses. Body 10 permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of eyeglasses 2. While eyeglass case 1 is described with

4

reference to eyeglasses 2, it will be appreciated that eyeglasses 2 are representative of a variety of types and configurations of eyewear including but not limited to reading glasses, sunglasses, and computer glasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 is substantially transparent allowing a consumer to observe the color and frame style of eyeglasses positioned in the eyeglass case 1. In alternative embodiment, the body is translucent and permits a consumer to detect the color and/or outline of the eyeglasses positioned therein. In yet another embodiment, the eyeglass case includes a first translucent or transparent portion and a second opaque portion. The transparent or translucent portion permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 includes a first side surface 12, a second side surface 14, and a third side surface 16. First and second side surfaces 12, 14 are wider than third side surface 16. The width of first and second side surfaces 12, 14 roughly corresponds with the width of the eyeglasses from the top of the lens to the tips of the temple cover when the eyeglasses are in a folded position. The width of third side surface 16 roughly corresponds with the width of the folded eyeglasses at the thickest point from the back of the temples to the front of the lenses. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on first side surface 12, the front of the eyeglass lenses are facing downwards. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on second side surface 14 the front of the eyeglass lenses are facing upwards. When eyeglass case 1 is resting on third side surface 16 the eyeglass lenses are positioned in the same manner as when worn by a consumer.

In one embodiment, the three-side configuration of body 10 provides a tailored enclosure for accommodating the folded eyeglass frames. Typically, folded eyeglasses are widest at or near the top of the eyeglasses where the temples are folded behind the lenses. The eyeglasses are narrowest at the bottom portion of the eyeglasses where the temple tips touch the frame at the bottom of the lenses. The portion of the eyeglass case corresponding with the third side surface 16 accommodates the wider top of the eyeglasses. The narrower portion of the eyeglass case opposite the third side surface 16 accommodates the narrower bottom of the eyeglasses. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the configuration of body 10 is not limited to the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. A variety of types and configurations of body 10 can be provided. For example, in one embodiment body 10 has a two-sided configuration. In another embodiment, body has a rectangular or any shape permitting the eyeglasses to be displayed on its side. In an alternative embodiment, body 10 does not provide a tailored enclosure for the eyeglass frames.

In the illustrated embodiment, body 10 comprises a first component 20 and a second component 30. First component 20 is configured to enclose the right side of eyeglasses 2. Second component 30 is configured to enclose the left side of eyeglasses 2. To form body 10, first component 20 and second component 30 are coupled to one another. In the illustrated embodiment, the three side surface configuration of body 10 provides an orientation for correct coupling of first component 20 to second component 30.

In the illustrated embodiment, first component 20 includes an end 22 while second component 30 includes an end 32. End 22 and end 32 comprise the top and bottom surfaces of eyeglass case 1. End 22 and/or end 32 provide a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end and displayed in a vertical manner. By permitting eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner, a

US 7,188,739 B1

5

plurality of eyeglass cases can be positioned so as to allow a consumer to view the eyeglasses in an efficient and organized manner.

In the illustrated embodiment, there is also shown indicia 40 situated on end 22 of first component 20. In the illustrated embodiment, indicia 40 provides an indication of the characteristics of the eyeglasses and other information related to the eyeglasses contained therein. For example, in the illustrated embodiment indicia 40 specifies the magnification power of the eyeglass lenses. In alternative embodiments, the indicia can include, but is not limited to, eyeglass style, price, UPC code, SKU number, picture of eyeglass style, style number, and/or care information. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that a variety of types and configurations of eyeglass cases can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment, body 10 has a rectangular configuration with four side surfaces. In an alternative embodiment, one of the first or second ends is weighted to maintain the eyeglass case in a vertical display position.

With reference now to FIG. 2, there is shown a perspective view of eyeglass case 1 illustrating a mechanism for coupling first component 20 to second component 30. First component 20 is shown separated from second component 30. Additionally, eyeglasses 2 have been removed from eyeglass case 1. First component 20 comprises an end 22, a recess 24, and a flange 26. Second component 30 comprises an end 32, an insert 34, and a flange 36.

Recess 24 of first component 20 comprises a female element. Insert 34 of second component 30 comprises a male element. Insert 34 is adapted to be positioned in recess 24 to secure first component 20 to second component 30. Flange 26 of first component 20 abuts the end of insert 34 when insert 34 is properly positioned in recess 24. Similarly flange 36 abuts the end of first component 20 when insert 34 is properly positioned in recess 24. In this manner, a simple yet effective coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a variety of types and configurations of coupling can be provided between first component 20 and second component 30 without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment a threaded coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30. In an alternative embodiment, a hinged coupling is provided between first component 20 and second component 30.

With reference now to FIG. 3, there is shown an eyeglass case 50 according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment, eyeglass case 50 is adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses while permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses. Eyeglass case 50 comprises a body 60, a first end 70, and a second end 80.

Body 60 is adapted to enclose eyeglasses 2, while permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses 2. Body 60 permits a consumer to observe at least a portion of the eyeglasses by having a transparent, semi-transparent, or translucent construction. In the illustrated embodiment body 60 has a cylindrical configuration. In an alternative embodiment, body 60 has a rectangular or triangular configuration.

First end 70 is coupled to one end of body 60. Second end 80 is coupled to the opposite end of body 60. In the illustrated embodiment, first end 70 and second end 80 comprise removable barriers maintaining the position of eyeglasses 2 in eyeglass case 50. At least one of the first and

6

second ends 70 and 80 provides a substantially flat surface permitting the eyeglass case to be rested on its end.

With reference now to FIG. 4, there is shown a cross-sectional view taken along lines 4—4 of FIG. 3 illustrating the construction of eyeglass case 50. In the illustrated embodiment, body 60 is constructed of a clear synthetic polymer. By utilizing a polymer material, body 60 provides shatterproof protection for eyeglasses that can be manufactured simply and at low cost. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that body 60 can be constructed from a variety of types and configurations of materials. For example, in one embodiment, body 60 comprises a glass tube.

First end 70 and second end 80 are inserted into the ends of body 60. First end comprises an insert 72, an end cap 74, a resilient material 76, and a contact region 78. Insert 72 is positioned internal to one end of body 60. End cap 74 is positioned external to the end of body 60. End cap 74 provides a stopping mechanism for preventing insertion of first end 70 past a given point. Resilient material 76 provides a cushion mechanism internal to first end 70. Contact region 78 permits a portion of the eyeglasses to contact resilient material 76, thus minimizing movement of eyeglasses 2 within eyeglass case 50.

Second end 80 comprises an insert 82, an end cap 84, a resilient material 86, and a contact region 88. Insert 82 is positioned internal to the other end of body 60. End cap 84 is positioned external to the end of body 60 and provides a stopping mechanism for preventing insertion of second end 80 past a given point. Resilient material 86 provides a cushion mechanism internal to second end 80. Contact region 88 permits a portion of the eyeglasses to contact resilient material 86, thus minimizing movement of eyeglasses 2 within eyeglass case 50.

In the illustrated embodiment, indicia 40 is positioned directly on eyeglasses 2. By permitting a consumer to observe at least a portion of eyeglasses 2, the configuration of body 60 allows a consumer to view indicia 40 so as to identify characteristics of the eyeglass quickly and easily. A variety of types and configurations of eyeglass cases can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. For example, in the preferred embodiment the eyeglass case is reusable thus providing a mechanism for displaying the eyeglasses to a consumer and for protecting the eyeglasses on an ongoing basis subsequent to purchase of the eyeglasses. In another embodiment, the eyeglass case includes a display element that permits the eyeglass case to be hung in a vertical manner. Examples of display elements include a hook, loop, tag, adhesive tab, and the like.

With reference now to FIG. 5 there is shown a display 100 for displaying eyeglasses. Display 100 permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned one behind another such that a plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. Additionally, the configuration of display 100 permits eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner, thus providing an improved and efficient browsing experience.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 comprises a base 110, a support structure 120, a display member 130, a front 140, and a display surface 150. Base 110 provides a mechanism for securing display 100. Base 110 allows a consumer to position display 100 on a surface such as a floor, a counter top, or shelf, thus permitting a consumer to identify and browse eyeglasses to be purchased.

Support structure 120 is coupled to base 110. Support structure 120 provides a frame for securing other components of display 100. Display member 130 is coupled to

US 7,188,739 B1

7

support structure 120 and/or base 110. Display member 130 permits a plurality of eyeglasses to be positioned in rows one behind another such that each of the plurality of eyeglasses can be seen without needing to reposition the eyeglasses. This increases the number of eyeglasses that can be displayed. Additionally, display member 130 permits the eyeglasses to be displayed in a vertical manner.

In the illustrated embodiment, display member 130 is positioned at an angle to facilitate viewing of consecutive rows of eyeglasses. In an alternative embodiment, display member 130 is positioned in a substantially horizontal manner. A variety of types and configurations of display members can be utilized without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. In one embodiment, display member 130 comprises a shelf on which eyeglass cases can be positioned in a vertical manner. In another embodiment, display member 130 comprises a tray adapted to allow proper positioning of the eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, display member 130 includes a plurality of openings 132a-n. Openings 132a-n are configured to receive an end of eyeglasses cases 1a-1n such that the eyeglass cases are displayed in a vertical manner. Each one of openings 132a-n corresponds with a slot that accommodates the eyeglass case. The slot secures the eyeglass case such that the eyeglass case is displayed in a vertical manner. The slot is configured to conform to the shape of the eyeglass cases. In an alternative embodiment, openings 132a-n do not correspond with slots. Instead, the configuration of the openings 132a-n is sufficient to secure the eyeglass cases.

The configuration of display member 130 and openings 132a-n facilitates viewing of the eyeglasses when a purchaser is attempting to select from a variety of eyeglasses. A purchaser can quickly identify the characteristics of eyeglasses such as color, frame design, and magnification. This permits a purchaser to quickly identify desirable eyeglasses which can be inspected in greater detail.

Once a number of eyeglasses of interest have been identified, display member 130 and openings 132a-n allow a consumer to easily and efficiently remove the eyeglass cases from the display. The configuration of openings 132a-n prevents disruption of adjacent eyeglasses when removing or replacing eyeglass covers. This also permits a consumer to return the eyeglass case to its proper position in the display without difficulty and without disturbing adjacent eyeglasses, thus maintaining the organized and efficient display of eyeglasses.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 includes a front 140 having a plurality of indicia 142a-h. Indicia 142a-h correspond with characteristics of the eyeglasses such as magnification of each row of eyeglasses. In this manner a consumer can quickly and efficiently identify rows of eyeglasses having a desired magnification. Once a given magnification is identified, the consumer can select glasses according to other characteristics, such as frame type, color, or tinting of the lenses. The configuration of eyeglass cases 1a-1n further facilitates the efficiency and ease of browsing eyeglass by permitting a consumer to view important characteristics of the eyeglasses without needing to remove the eyeglasses from the display 100.

In the illustrated embodiment, display 100 also includes display surface 150. Display surface 150 is configured to provide a mechanism for display of an emblem, logo, advertisement, or informational materials to a consumer. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the configu-

8

ration and placement of the display surface can be varied without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

With reference now to FIG. 6 there is shown an alternative embodiment of display 100. In the illustrated embodiment display 100 comprises a base 110, a support structure 120, display members 130a-h, and a display surface 150. Base 110 secures the display while providing aesthetic and functional design features to the display. The height of base 110 facilitates display of eyeglasses by positioning the lowest display members within a consumer's reach.

Support structure 120 is coupled to base 110. Support structure 120 provides a central frame mechanism to which display members 130a-h are coupled. Display members 130a-d are positioned on one side of support structure 120. Display members 130e-h are positioned on the opposite side of support structure 120. By providing a plurality of display members, a variety of types and configurations of eyeglasses can be provided. For example, a wide range of lens powers and different colors and intensities of lens shading of can be provided. Additionally, frames having different styles, colors, and construction can be displayed.

With reference now to FIG. 7, there is shown yet another embodiment of display 100 according to one aspect of the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment display 100 has a rectangular configuration. Base 110 comprises a wide and solid foundation for display 100. Support structure 120 has a skeleton frame configuration to provide support to five display members on each of four sides of the display. Additionally, reflective surfaces 160a-e are provided. Reflective surfaces 160a-e provide a mechanism for allowing consumers to observe their visage while wearing the selected eyeglasses.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a variety of types and configurations of displays can be utilized without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment the display has three sides instead of four sides as shown in FIG. 7. In another embodiment, the support structure is integrally coupled to the display member. In yet another embodiment, the display is rotatable about a central axis. In an alternative embodiment the display is disposable. In yet another embodiment, the display is configured to permit a plurality of substantially clear eyeglass cases to be hung such that the eyeglasses are displayed vertically.

One presently preferred method of displaying eyeglasses enclosed in eyeglass cases will now be described in relation to FIGS. 1-7. A display 100 having one or more display members 130 for containing glasses is provided. Next, a first eyeglass case containing a pair of eyeglasses is positioned on display member 130. Next, at least a second eyeglass case containing a pair of eyeglasses is positioned on the display member 130 behind the first eyeglass case such that a consumer can view the eyeglasses in the first and second eyeglass case simultaneously.

Another presently preferred method of displaying the eyeglasses will now be described. In the embodiment, a display having at least a first display member is provided. Next, a first eyeglass case permitting a user to view an entire frame of eyeglasses and containing a pair of eyeglasses is hung on the display member such that the eyeglasses are positioned vertically. Next, a second eyeglass case permitting a user to view an entire frame of eyeglasses and containing a pair of eyeglasses is hung on the display member behind the first eyeglass case such that the eyeglasses are positioned vertically.

US 7,188,739 B1

9

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. An eyeglass display comprising:

a support member;

one or more display members having a plurality of openings, wherein each of said plurality of openings is adapted to receive an eyeglass case and is configured to permit a consumer to view at least a portion of the eyeglasses enclosed therein, wherein at least one eyeglass case is received by one of said plurality of openings and is displayed in a substantially vertical manner, said eyeglass case comprising,

a body adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses, said body have a first component and a second component, said second component having a substantially flat surface at one end thereof, said body configured to permit a consumer to observe at least a portion of the pair of eyeglasses enclosed within said body, wherein said substantially flat surface at said one end of said second component permitting said eyeglass case to be positioned on said substantially flat surface at said one end of said second component in a substantially vertical manner.

2. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein each of said plurality of openings corresponds with a slot configured to secure said eyeglass case in a substantially vertical manner.

3. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein each slot is configured to conform to the shape of said eyeglass case.

4. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein said display member is positioned at an angle to facilitate viewing of consecutive rows of eyeglasses.

5. The eyeglass case of claim 1, wherein said display further comprises at least a second display member.

10

6. An eyeglass display comprising:

a base;

a support structure coupled to said base; and

one or more display members having a plurality of eyeglass cases positioned in a substantially vertical manner one behind another, wherein at least one of said plurality of eyeglass cases comprises,

a body adapted to enclose a pair of eyeglasses, wherein said body is configured to permit a consumer to view the eyeglasses contained therein, said body comprising a first component and a second component coupled to said first component, wherein at least one of said first and second components is configured to permit said body to stand in a substantially vertical manner,

wherein said plurality of eyeglass cases are positioned to allow each of the plurality of eyeglasses to be seen without requiring removal of at least one of said plurality of eyeglass cases from the display.

7. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein the first component and second component are removably coupled.

8. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein both of said first component and said second component have a substantially flat surface at the end thereof.

9. The eyeglass case recited in claim 6, wherein one of said first component and said second component have a substantially flat surface at the end thereof.

10. The eyeglass display recited in claim 6, wherein the display is configured for hanging.

11. The eyeglass display recited in claim 6, wherein said substantially vertical manner of displaying said eyeglass case comprises said eyeglass case being placed in a position equal to or greater than a forty-five degree angle and equal to or less than a ninety degree angle relative to the base of the display.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT F



TOM CRITZ
Brand Representative

500 George Washington Highway
Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917
T 800 426 6396 F 714 898 1747
C 714 815 0518
tomcritz@socal.rr.com

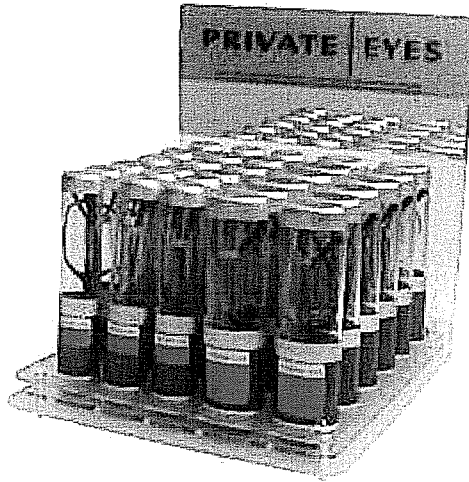
PRIVATE | EYES



THE PERFECT READER
FOR THE EYE CARE
PROFESSIONAL.

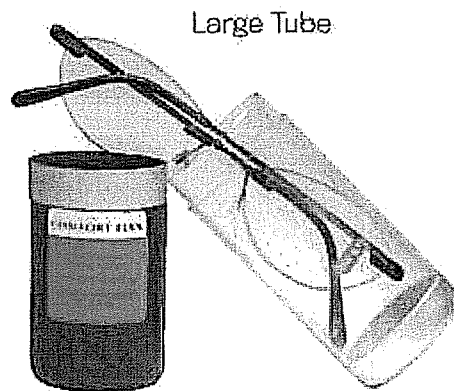
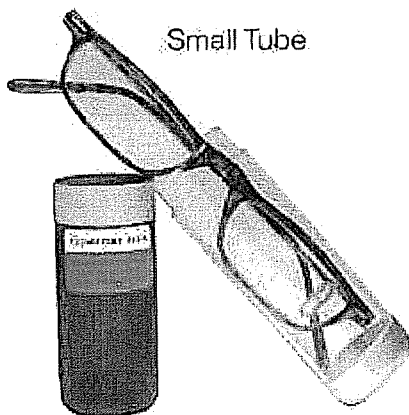
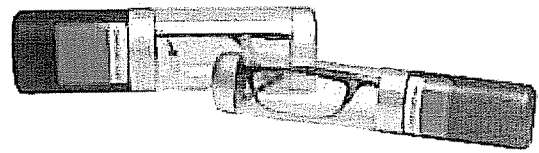
TUBE READERS

+2.00
+2.00
+1.75
+1.50
+1.25
+1.00



Program 2 Retail \$20.00

- AR coated lenses
- Optical spring hinge
- Soft comfort nose pads
- UV 360 lens
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube case



TUBE READERS

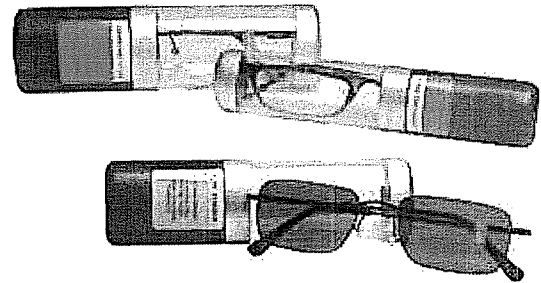
+2.50
+2.00
+1.75
+1.50
+1.25
+1.00



Program 3 Retail \$25.00

- AR Coated lenses
- UV 400 Tinted Bifocal Lens (hidden on back)*
- Soft comfort nose pads
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube Case
- Optical Spring hinge

*On sunglasses styles only



Observer



Slurp



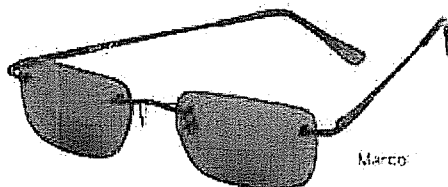
Reveal



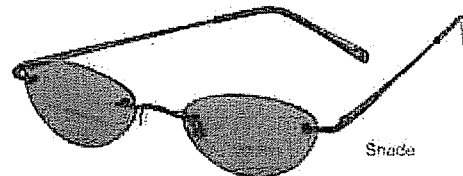
Silhouette



Magnum



Marco



Snake

PROFITABLE - Give your practice a boost by capturing part of the booming Reader business, which now represents \$550 million in annual retail sales and roughly 38 millions units sold.

CONVENIENT - By offering Private Eyes reading glasses your patients can fulfill all of their vision needs without leaving your practice.

OPTICAL QUALITY - All Private Eyes reading glass lenses feature an Anti-Reflective coating to reduce bothersome glare and are packaged in a compact tube with a soft case for added protection when stored.

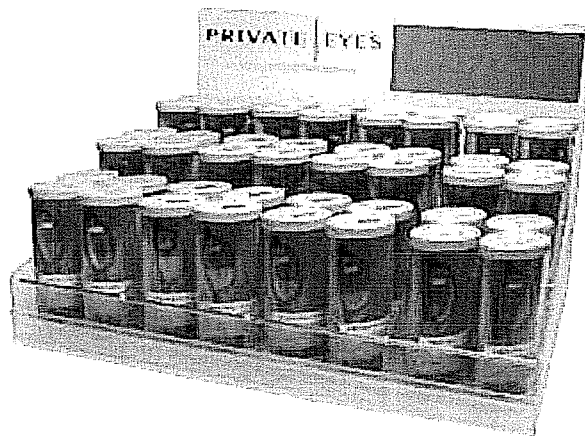
HAND CRAFTED READERS

+2.50

+2.00

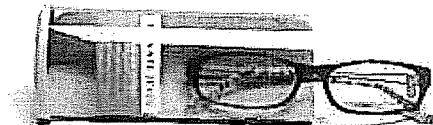
+1.50

+1.00



Program 1 Retail \$35.00

- AR coated Lenses
- UV 360 lens
- Scratch resistant hard coat
- Tube Case
- Hand Crafted



HR2A



HR2C



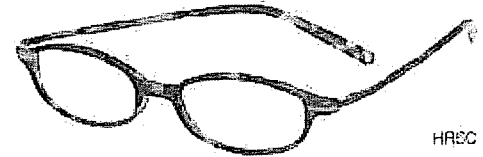
HR3B



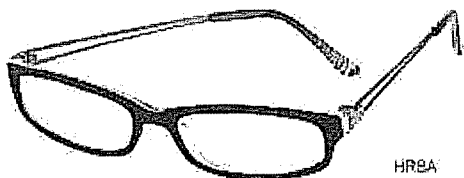
HR3C



HR5A



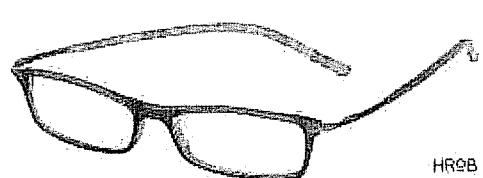
HR5C



HR8A



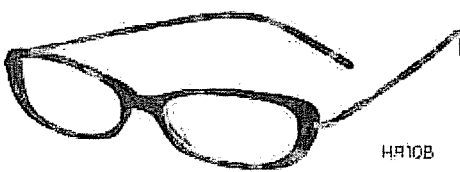
HR8C



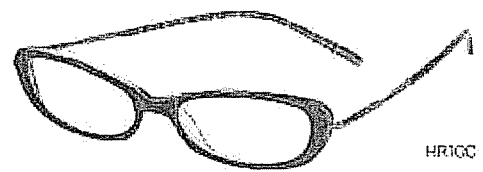
HR9B



HR9C



HR10B



HR10C

R. ERIC HUTZ (#2702)
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ
Attorneys for Plaintiff
The Nemours Building
1007 N. Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19899
Phone (302) 658-9141

LARRY R. LAYCOCK (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
CHAD E. NYDEGGER (*motion to appear pro hac vice pending*)
WORKMAN NYDEGGER
1000 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone: (801) 533-9800

Attorneys for Plaintiff
SUN OPTICS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SUN OPTICS, INC., a Utah Corporation,)	
	)	Civil Action No. 1:07cv137-SLR
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
	)	PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
FGX INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware	)	LEAVE TO FILE ITS
Corporation,	)	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
)	
Defendant.)	
)	
)	

The Court, having considered Plaintiff Sun Optics, Inc.'s ("Sun Optics") Motion for Leave to File a First Amended Complaint, and for good cause appearing therefore, Plaintiff Sun Optics's Motion for Leave to File a First Amended Complaint is GRANTED. It is HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court enter the First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement attached as Exhibit A to the Motion for Leave to File a First Amended Complaint.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2007

BY THE COURT

By _____

Hon. Chief Judge Sue L. Robinson
____ United States District Court Judge

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

SUN OPTICS, INC.)	
a Utah Corporation,	)	Civil Action No.07-137 (SLR)
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
FGX INTERNATIONAL, INC.,)	
a Delaware Corporation,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, R. Eric Hutz, hereby certify that on April 12, 2007, I caused to be electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT AND EXHIBITS WITH THE Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF, which will send notification that such filing is available for viewing and downloading to the following counsel of record:

Donald J. Detweiler, Esquire (I.D. 3087)
Sandra G. M. Selzer, Esquire (I.D. 4283)
GREENBERG TRAUIG, LLP
The Nemours Building
1007 North Orange Street
Suite 1200
Wilmington, DE 19801
Attorneys for Defendant
FGX International, Inc.

I further certify that on April 12, 2007, I caused a copy of the forgoing to be served by hand delivery on the above-listed counsel of record.

/s/ R. Eric Hutz
R. Eric Hutz